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Speaking of "the interesting review of the new treaty of peace between Japan and Russia," which appeared in these columns last week, our valued contemporary, the Hartford Courant, agrees with our view that so far as Japan was concerned the war was one for national existence, but adds: "It was something more. It was an action for trespass. Russia was not in Russia at all during the entire war—she was in China. * * * Japan's sole and entire purpose was to drive certain armed forces of Russia out of China for the protection of China and the world's trade with China, for the security of Korea and for the peaceful existence of Japan, and our leading service paper declares it to be morally sound that she was forced to do the entire job at her own expense." Upon this view of the case the Courant contends that Russia should have been required to pay indemnity to Japan. It is true that "Russia was not in Russia during the entire war," but neither was Japan in Japan. The belligerents fought their battles in the territory of a third and peaceful nation, and so far as military operations were concerned, each had as much right to be there as the other. If Japan undertook the war primarily, as the Courant declares, for the protection of China, why should not the Chinese pay the costs if any outsider must? Japan had received no license from China or from any other power to expel Russia from Manchuria. The war was her own enterprise and she went into it with her eyes open. The fact is, too, that she expelled the Russians from only about a third of the territory, leaving them in acknowledged control of the remainder. To contend in the face of that fact that she is entitled to indemnity for a war that never touched a foot of Russian soil is preposterous. Moreover, the idea that a nation may go to war with another with the philanthropic motive of protecting a third one, as our guileless contemporary believes Japan to have done, and then claim indemnity for the losses incurred in that benevolent undertaking, is too fantastic for serious consideration. It is as if England should go to war to expel the Germans from Alsace-Lorraine for the benefit of France and then demand indemnity from Germany for the cost of the undertaking. We have not suggested that Japan undertook the late war for aggrandizement or spoliation, as the Courant seems to imagine. We said merely that the acceptance of the principle that a victorious belligerent cannot exact indemnity from a vanquished nation whose capital is not held and whose territory has not been invaded by the victor would tend to discourage the practice of war for aggrandizement and spoliation. In that view of the case we believe our esteemed contemporary will frankly concur.

Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., who spent a leave extending from Dec. 28, 1904, to April 20, 1905, in European travel, during which he visited England, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria and Italy, and studied their military organizations, was greatly impressed with the number of foreign officers serving in the armies of continental Europe, and expresses the belief that it would be a good thing if young officers of the United States could undergo a similar experience. He states that the governments of the continental countries allow foreign officers to serve in their regiments for purposes of instruction and that if American officers could obtain the privilege of entering for a year or two they would be greatly benefited. "Some years ago," says Captain Ryan, in a report to the Military Secretary of the Army, which, with the permission of the General Staff, has been published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "the late Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke, 10th U.S. Cav., served in one of the German Uhlan regiments, but I have never heard of another American officer having that privilege. Should it be possible to get permission to do so, it would be beneficial to send these officers, one of each of the arms of the Service, to the armies of the six great

powers of Europe. Let them remain there two years, then send three more. These men would learn more than in any other way, and the chance to secure one of these details means a chance to learn a foreign language, which would be eagerly sought by promising officers. Such details might be held out as a reward for high standing in the practical schools in our Service. Officers on leave should be offered inducements to go abroad; it takes them out of their narrow Army life, it gives them many new ideas and destroys many erroneous ones that they have perhaps gained from reading. In some cases it brings us to a proper appreciation of the soldiers on the other side, and we learn that while our opinion of our own Army may be high, we are not in everything the best in the world. Make it possible, therefore, for officers to see these countries and their armies; in addition to the one month a year on full pay, give them two months provided it is spent abroad for professional advancement, and require detailed reports of their trip. This would give an impetus to officers to go abroad, they would come back with greater interest in their profession and the knowledge gained would materially benefit our Army. One visit makes an officer who loves his profession want to make another, for he realizes that Europe is the fountain of military knowledge and a visit to the source keeps him abreast of the advancement made there in his particular arm."

In awarding to a private citizen the contract for subsisting the large body of workmen who will eventually be employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, the Government has undertaken what we consider an extremely hazardous experiment. It is perfectly clear that if the thousands of men engaged in canal work are to be efficient they must be contented, and that if they are to be contented they must be properly fed. Whether that condition can be insured by placing the whole problem of subsistence under the control of private contractors, is an open question. Our own view, already expressed in these columns, is that the wise and in fact the only safe course would have been to turn the whole matter over to the Subsistence Department of the Army, which is organized and trained for precisely such work. It is stated that the gentleman who has received the Panama contract has had long experience in subsisting large bodies of men engaged on railway construction in the Western States, and if that is a fact it is greatly to his advantage. Nevertheless he will find conditions on the Isthmus far different from those he encountered in the temperate latitudes of our own country. Men employed in the Canal Zone will require a ration made up with special reference to climatic conditions and prepared and served with scrupulous regard for hygienic regulations. Their food will have to be inspected and prepared as carefully as is the ration served to our troops in the Philippines, where the officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army acquired a fund of knowledge and experience in such matters that would have proved exceedingly useful in solving the subsistence problem in the Canal Zone. It is a fortunate thing that the contract which has been awarded runs for only five years, and we shall be agreeably surprised if before the expiration of that period the Government has no cause to regret that the undertaking was not turned over to the Army. The present contractor, Mr. J. E. Markel, explains that he intends to build ten hotels in the Canal Zone, each capable of accommodating 150 or 200 guests, and that additional means will be provided with facilities for feeding 1,500 white men and 5,000 colored laborers. The contract, he estimates, will amount to something between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 a year.

The cheap demagogism which, as practiced by self-seeking politicians and misguided reformers, is sometimes mistaken for patriotic devotion to the public welfare, is strikingly exemplified in the platform recently adopted by the prohibition party of Cook County, Illinois, which includes the city of Chicago. After solemnly declaring that a "drunken army is a national peril," the platform earnestly calls upon President Roosevelt to issue executive orders insisting upon strict sobriety among the officers and men of the United States Army and giving notice that any dereliction in that respect will be punished by the severest penalties. The plain implication of these utterances is that the United States Army is a drunken army and that its commander-in-chief is not doing all that he should to promote temperance among its members. The implication is of course entirely false in both counts, but the consciousness of its falsity will not prevent its use for campaign purposes by its authors. The Army cannot and the President will not reply to a slander so base and preposterous. But if both were free to speak they would explain to their prohibitionist defamers that if there has recently been any increase of intemperance in the Army it has been due to the intolerant sentimentalism which, by preventing the sale of beer at Army post exchanges, has driven the soldier into the low grogeries and other disreputable resorts which have since sprung up in the neighborhood of nearly every Army post. The Army has suffered most grievously through that ill-advised measure, and the conditions resulting from the abolition of the canteen are deplorable, but the insinuation that it has become an Army of drunkards is a monstrous libel. The present system receives its strongest approval from the prohibitionists on one hand and on the other from the proprietors of the vile drinking places which now dot the border of nearly every military reservation. We quite agree with the Cook County prohibitionists that a drunken army, if there were

such a thing, would be a national peril, and we are also persuaded that a political party which employs manifest slander as its working capital is a national disgrace.

If the Cook County prohibitionists care to study the practical operation of the anti-canteen law we suggest that they investigate the situation at Highwood, the nearest town to Fort Sheridan, where soldiers can buy liquor of licensed dealers. In that town of 1,700 inhabitants there are thirteen saloons, all of which derive the larger portion of their trade from the troops stationed at Fort Sheridan. The mayor of the place, who is the proprietor of one of the largest drinking saloons in the town, admits that the bulk of his patronage comes from the soldiers at Fort Sheridan, and in an interview published in the Chicago Record-Herald he frankly acknowledges that in many instances soldiers come in and spend their entire month's pay in a single day or night. The reporter to whom the mayor made these candid admissions says that drinking and debauchery are unconcealed in the town and encounter no opposition. He also states that gambling used to be common, but was recently suppressed merely because the keepers of gambling dens were getting a great deal of money from the soldiers which the saloon-keepers wanted for themselves. The officers at Fort Sheridan all deplore these conditions, but they are helpless. Col. Walter T. Duggan, U.S.A., commanding the post, resents most earnestly the insinuation that drunkenness in the Army is increasing. "The United States Army to-day, both officers and men," he says, "drinks less and gambles less than at any time in its history. There is no law forbidding saloons on the edge of a Government reservation, and we cannot prevent the men going from the post to neighboring dens and drinking the vilest of vile whisky. We have no supervision of the amount the men may drink in such places, and we cannot force saloons to sell pure liquor. Under the old law the officer in charge of the canteen refused a man liquor if he showed the least sign of intoxication. And if liquor was sold to the applicant under any circumstances, it was not stuff that drives men crazy. In other words, we had the drinking question reined in, but now we are absolutely without power."

When the President last year issued Executive Order No. 78, virtually establishing the principle of age pensions for veterans of the Civil War, his critics complained not only that his act was illegal, but that it would add enormously to the pension burden imposed upon the nation's taxpayers. The sufficient reply to the charge of illegality was that President Roosevelt's action was in entire conformity with statutory enactments and in line with precedents established by his Democratic predecessor, Mr. Cleveland. As for the increase in the pension burden resulting from Executive Order No. 78, a year's experience under that order affords definite and interesting information. The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, shows that the entire additional expenditure caused by the new order amounted to only \$65,612, and moreover that that sum was more than offset by the incidental saving in the fees of pension examiners and other economies in office administration. The commissioner's report discloses other facts scarcely less interesting. It appears, for example, that 43,883 pensioners died during the year, of whom 30,524 were survivors of the Civil War. The names on the pension rolls Jan. 1, 1905, numbered 1,004,196, and the pension disbursements for the fiscal year amounted to \$136,745,295. During the fiscal year 185,242 pension certificates were issued, of which more than 50,000 were original. Since 1899 the Government has paid \$11,996,193 in pensions on account of the Spanish War. The whole amount of pensions of all classes paid by the Government since its foundation is \$3,320,800,022, of which \$3,144,395,000 represents pensions on account of the Civil War.

Apropos of the growing feeling that captains of Infantry should be mounted, it is worth noting that such officers in the French army have been mounted for eighteen years, and that those of the German army have been mounted for a still longer period. In France, however, the horses of infantry captains have seriously deteriorated, and in the absence of a remount service the situation has become very unsatisfactory. The captains take but little interest in horsemanship, and the horses supplied to them are of inferior quality—so inferior in fact that they would not be fit for light cavalry and few of them would be able to go through a campaign. They are really the cast-off horses of the cavalry, yet despite their inferiority, the supporters of the present system insist that it is all right. Some interesting opinion on this question is given in an article published in the Journal des Sciences Militaires of Paris, which has been translated for the Journal of the United States Infantry Association by Lieut. Robert E. Wood, 3d U.S. Cavalry. "The supporters of the present system," says the writer of the article in question, "reproach infantry officers for not keeping up the qualities of their mounts by keeping them inactive too long. The interested parties reply to these critics that the little pleasure that their horses give to them is the principal cause of this lack of exercise. Result: We are turning in a vicious circle; infantry officers do not ride their horses because the latter are of no value, and a remount service declares that any horses are good enough for these officers because they do not ride. This state of affairs has been going on for nearly twenty years, and we are not yet out of it."

It is a curious and by no means creditable circumstance that while the Government has done much to prevent the misuse of the national flag for advertising and other unworthy purposes, it has done nothing at all to provide kindred protection for the uniform of the flag's defenders. There is an increasing tendency among civilian organizations to wear clothing, particularly head gear, patterned after that prescribed for the Army and Navy, and the result is that the distinctive character of the military and naval uniform is largely eliminated. The uniform of letter carriers and policemen is protected against this practice of imitation, and why should there not be equal protection for that of our soldiers and sailors? The American Shipbuilder, published in New York, strongly condemns this offensive imitation of Army and Navy clothing and insignia by civilians, and in the course of a vigorous article on the subject urges legislation that will put a stop to it. "The new head gear patterned after the caps worn by officers of the United States Army which has been adopted by the Fire Department," says our contemporary, "is a departure in the line of uniforms against which we strongly protest, and it is high time our naval and military officers should rise up and demand that this assumption of their distinguishing marks was stopped. There are hotels in this city where porters, bell boys, pages and what-nots wear uniforms, laced with gold stripes ranging from an ensign to a full admiral. Elevator boys and starters in office buildings are all aglow with gold lace and cap ornaments, pertaining to the highest ranks in the Navy. Drivers and helpers of florists' delivery wagons outvie each other, and department store chauffeurs are making themselves ridiculous in uniforms they should not be permitted to wear. If any concern should attempt to put their employees in a uniform in anywise resembling that worn by the police force there would be trouble in store for them in short order; and as the Army and Navy are the highest order of Federal police why should the national authorities permit this too common abuse of an honored insignia of office? * * * This craze for covering employees with gold lace, even to shoulder knots and embroidered letters, has become disgusting and abhorrent in the extreme. Officers of the Service are ashamed to wear their uniforms outside of military posts or navy yards, lest they be mistaken for an elevator boy, a hotel porter or page."

In reply to a suggestion that the Philippines Division of the Army might be more effectively organized by consolidating its three departments in one, the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune explains that it is considered desirable to maintain the departments in order to provide suitable commands for the major generals now on the active list. "It is felt," he adds, "that there is very little work for a division commander, but there are general officers on the active list a plenty, and they cannot be furnished with duty, unless there are military departments with military divisions, though some of the general officers are occupying positions which have hitherto been filled by junior officers." The Tribune correspondent takes a narrow view of the case. His notion that there is little real work for division commanders is entirely mistaken, the fact being that the work required of such officers is steadily increasing. The comprehensive project of military instruction presented by the General Staff in orders recently published in these columns imposes new and exacting labor upon every division commander in the Service. It is the division commander who is required to see that the prescribed system of instruction is followed out to the desired results, and to do so together with the other duties devolving upon him will leave no time for idling. So far as the Philippines Division is concerned, the proposed consolidation of departments would be an act of doubtful wisdom. The military headquarters of the division and of the Department of Luzon is and should be in Manila, the seat of the civil government. From there to Iloilo, the headquarters of the Department of the Visayas, it is 433 miles, while from Manila to Zamboanga, where the Department of Mindanao has its headquarters, it is 620 miles. Each of the three departments is organized with reference to special conditions of population, geographical location, and political problems awaiting solution, and each department is dealing with complications which do not exist in either of the others. To consolidate the three departments and direct their operations from division headquarters in Manila without the intermediary of departmental authority would be a task of great difficulty, the effect of which might be to interfere with the efficiency of the excellent administrative system now in successful operation. Any experimenting looking to the reorganization of that system through consolidation would be an act of questionable policy.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who is profoundly interested in the movement to establish a broad-gauge system of military instruction throughout the British Empire, is more and more convinced that the safety of Imperial interests will ultimately require a resort to compulsory service, and boldly declares his belief on every proper occasion. There is evidence, moreover, that his belief is shared by a large and increasing body of British citizens to whom the principle of conscription is inherently repugnant, but who are reluctantly coming to believe that it is unavoidable. The view of English army officers on this question is well expressed by one of their number in the Military Mail, of London. "No one," he says, "can accuse me of being an advocate for conscription

in any shape or form, but that it will come one of these days is certain. Let this country become involved in a great European war and universal service is only a matter of time. Our resources were strained to the very uttermost by the South African war, and yet the number of men we sent out there is nothing to what we shall be called upon to supply in a really big war, and whether we like it or not every man capable of bearing arms will be called upon to take his share of the work. It is small use the demagogues getting on their tubs and loudly declaring that the country will never submit to conscription; it will have to or else submit to dismemberment, and when it comes to the alternative of military service or the effacement of the Empire I flatter myself that I know my countrymen well enough to guess on which side the majority of the votes will be cast. It is in preparation for this contingency that I warmly support the military training of boys in the schools. In nearly every public school there is a cadet corps, and the boys who pass through it are all the better for it. If the moneyed and professional classes do not mind, but rather encourage, their sons undergoing elementary military training, what grounds have the lower classes, who, be it remembered, get their children educated at the expense of the taxpayers, for objecting to their boys undergoing similar training? Surely, so long as the State pays for the education of the children it has a right to say of what that education shall consist. But it is hopeless arguing with your self-satisfied demagogue whose only idea in life is to make people more foolish and ignorant than himself support him without the necessity for working."

Brevet Col. H. J. Foster, of the English army, British Military Attaché at Washington, has written a report on "Military Education in the United States," which, with the permission of his official superiors, has been published in the Royal Engineers' Journal. He deals separately and at length with each branch of the elaborate system of military instruction now in vogue in the United States, and his conclusion is that our Army is "resolved to learn its work and ready to go to school with that object." He ventures the opinion that the course at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth covers rather too much ground for the term allotted, and is also inclined to believe that the four-year course at the Military Academy is too long. Of the West Point institution, however, he speaks in the highest terms, his view being in full accord with that of other British officers who have studied the academy and its methods. "There can be little doubt," says Colonel Foster, "that the best result of the four years at West Point is the formation of character in the sense of enthusiasm for the Army and the position of an officer in it, and of a high sense of duty, discipline and military virtue. The strictest veracity is learnt, and the integrity of a West Point officer has rarely been questioned among the 4,000 cadets who have entered the Army. Another excellent result is the homogeneity of the quality of the officers of the U.S. Army, and their unrivalled camaraderie, which continues till the end of their career. West Point is a religion deeply implanted, and common associations unite officers of all ages and of all arms of the Service. An obvious drawback to West Point is the absence of ground for field training, which is only slightly attempted. There seems to be too much parade, stiff drill, marching past, and ceremonial. All this is a relic of the past century, and is due to the great conservatism of the academy. The course of four years also seems too long for young men between eighteen and twenty-five years old, subjected as they are to a high degree of restraint and confinement and hard work with their brains. The fact that a half, or even two-thirds, of those who enter are removed during their course shows the inexorable nature of the curriculum. But while severe on the individual, it accounts for the high standard of discipline and education attained."

Capt. David J. Baker, jr., 26th U.S. Inf., colonel and assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary, who is the plaintiff in a libel suit against a Filipino newspaper in Manila, in giving his testimony, on Sept. 9, made a statement which is of interest in view of the serious proportions of the recent ladrone movement in Cavite and adjacent provinces. Captain Baker positively declared that Emilio Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino insurrection, was in league with the ladrone outlaws and that evidence to that effect was obtained from ladrone captured by the constabulary forces. "The people," said Captain Baker, "understand that Aguinaldo is the director of the outlaw campaign and supposedly peaceful natives are aiding the movement under the same understanding." It has been charged also that Aguinaldo stubbornly refused to co-operate with the constabulary against the ladrone during the recent disturbances, though he was frequently urged to do so, and that he was in communication with Felizardo, the ladrone chief, while the latter was being sought by the government. We have no disposition to prejudice these charges against Aguinaldo, but they are so direct and so grave that his "anti-imperialist" partisans here in America will doubtless urge him to accept Captain Baker's challenge to disprove them. The mere utterance of the accusation does not convict him, of course, but on the other hand, he cannot acquit himself by a mere denial. One belief which is deeply implanted in the minds of Army officers who took part in suppressing the recent ladrone uprising in Cavite and other provinces is that the outlaws were

well organized, well armed and exceedingly well provided with supplies and information. Who provided them, who kept them posted as to the whereabouts and movements of the constabulary and scout forces operating against them? Captain Baker has cast suspicion upon the organizer of the Filipino insurrection, and we submit that Don Emilio Aguinaldo is entitled to the floor.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, has again shown his sincere regard for the welfare of the enlisted men of the Army in an order urging them, and especially those stationed in the Philippine Islands, to practice thrift and economy. There are many opportunities in the islands for small investors, and the man who receives his discharge there and has saved his money will find many inducements to remain and take part in the development of the territory. But if he intends to return to the United States self-respect should impel him to save his money in order that his home-coming may be worthy of his citizenship and of the Army in which he has served. "This," says General Corbin in the order alluded to, "is a lesson that should not be ignored. Every soldier and every American employed in the islands, should resolve and make good the resolution from this time on to deposit at the end of each month at least ten per cent. of his pay with a savings bank. Had the men now discharged and in want saved one-half of one per cent. they would have much more than enough to take them to their homes, or, better yet, perhaps, to allow them to live here in comfort until other employment could be obtained. Here in these islands an obligation rests upon everyone in the public service to do his part in the work of building up and the betterment of the natives around about us. This responsibility rests on all and not on the few. Honest, sober, industrious, frugal lives on the part of all is a requirement of those in every branch of the Service."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., in the interview published in the Boston Transcript, from which we quoted last week, gives an interesting account of the political feuds among the dattos of the island of Mindanao, feuds, he says, closely resembling those which prevail in some of our Southern States. He also explains how several of those feuds were settled through the efforts of Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., colonel and assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary, and Lieut. Edward C. Bolton, 17th Inf. Those officers went separately to several dattos involved in feuds and lived among them for several months. Thus each got the whole story of each feud. It was found that most of them rose from financial affairs. This gave another idea, the upshot of which was that when the officers emerged at Zamboanga they had arranged that all those quarrelling dattos meet at a certain place for pour parler settlements. It was a genuine peace conference. So satisfactory was this arrangement and so tactful the mediation that this meeting became a veritable clearing house for old scores. They were all compared, the amount of damage estimated, a cash balance struck, the money paid over and peace actually restored. Noting this achievement, the Boston Transcript remarks: "If Mr. Carnegie has any honor medals left I speak one for Captain Scott and one for Lieutenant Bolton."

Reports received from the senior officers of the North Atlantic Fleet indicate the great and growing value of the experience gained by the younger officers in command of the destroyers and torpedoboats attached to the fleet. These officers, taking command at an age when they are yet in the formative period, become insensibly fitted for the command of larger ships, and will never lose that "habit of command" so essential for the naval officer in his whole career. Few examples of lack of judgment or misconception of the powers of his command have been noted during the past summer maneuvers, and it is understood at the Department that the experiment has proved so satisfactory that its repetition will undoubtedly be made next year. In addition to the experience gained by the officers, the crews of these important little craft have been gainers by the summer cruise with the larger ships. Taking the situation as a whole, the Navy has been a tremendous gainer by the mixed maneuvers of the last two years, and the presence of the destroyers and smaller boats has been of great advantage to the Navy as a whole.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, Philippines Division, states that there are continued complaints against the quality of the khaki uniforms and russet shoes issued to enlisted men in the Department, and he adds that the uniforms and shoes appear to come from the old stock accumulated during the Spanish War. The issue of these inferior articles, he declares, is a hardship on the men, for during the operations in Samar it has been shown that a pair of shoes will not last over ten days on the Palajan trails which run alternately in the beds of streams and over lava-covered hillsides. No shoe would stand such wear very long, but a week or ten days' use is too short a life for foot gear charged against a soldier's clothing account.

The armored cruiser Pennsylvania left drydock No. 3 in the navy yard, New York, Sept. 8, after having been in dock for several weeks. Among the chief things done on the vessel were the installing of its guns and torpedo tubes and the arrangement of space for the junior officers,

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will take place at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25 to 29, inclusive, under the presidency of surgeon General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, with Major James Evelyn Pilcher, late brigade surgeon, U.S.V., and at present captain, retired, U.S.A., as secretary. Among the Army and Navy contributions offered for the meeting are the following: "Elisha Kent Kane—a sketch," by Med. Dir. J. C. Wise, U.S.N.; "Experiences with the Russian army in Manchuria," by Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A.; "Treatment of fractured ribs," by Surg. R. M. Woodward, P.H. and M.H.S.; "A Method of artificial feeding of infants in the Tropics," by Lieut. Leon T. Le Wald, U.S.A.; "A field service tourniquet," by Lieut. A. S. Hansell, U.S.A.; "Infectious diseases on ship board," by Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N.; "Spinal analgesia and its application to military surgery," by Capt. Henry D. Thomason, U.S.A.; "A few minor details to be observed on board ship preparatory to going into action," by Surg. Joseph C. Thompson, U.S.N.; "A plea for the unification of the duties of medical officers of the Army and Navy," by Surg. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N.; "The service of negroes in Hospital Corps detachments," by Capt. J. H. Ford, U.S.A.; "Organization for instruction in colonial medicine" (a translation from the French of Brouardel), by Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, U.S.N.; "A new type of first-aid dressing," by Surg. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N.; "A new hypodermic syringe," by Lieut. William W. Reno, U.S.A.; "The application of laboratory methods on board ship," by P.A. Surg. Alfred W. Balch, U.S.N.; "The initial examination of the recruit," by Hugh Hamilton, M.D., medical examiner of recruits, U.S.A.; "Military medical heroism," by Major James Evelyn Pilcher, U.S.V., captain, U.S.A.; "Alcohol a depreciating factor of efficiency," by Surg. George A. Lang, U.S.N.; "Note on dermatobia noxialis," by P.A. Surg. Allan Stuart, U.S.N.; "The anatomical characters of opisthorchis sinensis and the statistics of its occurrence in the U.S.," by P.A. Surg. M. J. White, P.H. and M.H.S.; "Malaria and mosquitoes at Lucena Barracks," by Capt. Henry Page, U.S.A.; "Effects of climatic extremes on the health of battleship personnel," by Surg. Corbin J. Decker, U.S.N.; "Medical and surgical observations during a three years' tour of duty in the Philippines," by Major John M. Banister, U.S.A.; "Difficulties in the diagnosis of yellow fever as seen on the Isthmus," by Holcomb C. Curl, U.S.N., superintendent of the Colon Hospital; "Beri-beri or alcoholic neuritis," by P.A. Surg. J. S. Taylor, U.S.N.; "Beri-beri and dhotie itch," by Dr. Julius M. Purnell, U.S.A.; "Beri-beri at the St. Louis World's Fair," by Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, U.S.A.; "Liver abscess at Guam, S.I.," by Surg. James F. Leyes, U.S.N.; "A sure cure for asthma," by Dr. Alfred T. Short, U.S.A.; "Inguinal adenitis," by Surg. George Rothganger, U.S.N.; "Gunshot wound of the abdomen," by Asst. Surg. Gen. George Tully Vaughn, P.H. and M.H.S.; "A case of peritoneal wound," by Capt. William H. Wilson, U.S.A.; "The treatment of gonorrhoea by irrigation," by Dr. William Grey Miller, U.S.A.; "Gonorrhoea and its treatment from the standpoint of a military surgeon," by Lieut. Robert M. Thornburgh, U.S.A. Papers are also promised by a number of distinguished foreign officers, including Surgeon General Suzuki, of the Japanese navy; Colonel Rainsford, of the British army; Colonel Ross, of the Mexican service, and Colonel Hamilton, of the East Indian service, while the Russo-Japanese War will be discussed, in addition to the papers of Admiral Suzuki and Colonel Havard, by Major L. L. Seaman, of New York.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal given by naval court-martial in the case of Comdr. B. O. Scott, U.S.N. Commander Scott was tried by court-martial as a result of charges involving "drunkenness on duty," suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run up on a shoal and hazarded; failing to obey a lawful order of arrest; conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; and neglect of duty. According to the specifications it is charged that Commander Scott, who at the time commanded the cruiser Detroit, on May 17 last was ordered to take his vessel out of the harbor of Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, and that he took the bridge of the ship in an intoxicated condition. As a result of orders issued by Commander Scott at the time the Detroit was run on a shoal, but was finally backed off with no injury to the vessel. Commander Scott, so it was alleged, then maneuvered his ship around the harbor, nearly running into a foreign man-of-war and finally came very near running on the same shoal again. The testimony showed that the executive officer of the Detroit, Lieut. John L. Sticht, after consultation with the navigator, ordered Commander Scott off the bridge and under arrest. Commander Scott refused to obey the order, but the vessel was finally brought to anchor in a safe spot and the senior American naval officer present in the harbor, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner, was communicated with. He boarded the Detroit and upheld the action of Lieutenant Sticht, in ordering Commander Scott under arrest. The court found Commander Scott guilty of the charges of drunkenness on duty; suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run upon a shoal and hazarded, and neglect of duty. The specifications to the charges of failing to obey lawful order of arrest and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline were not proved. The court found that Commander Scott was guilty of the charge of "neglect of duty," in that he had failed to cause all the officers of the vessel to be at their stations when getting under way, and had also failed to place any lookout. The case was most carefully reviewed by the Navy Department, which recommended that the sentence of dismissal be approved by the President. This action has been taken. The dismissal of Commander Scott promotes Lieut. Comdr. Percival J. Werlich to be a commander, and Lieut. Samuel S. Robison to be a lieutenant commander.

The tournament for the Rocky Mountain polo championship was completed last week at Glenwood Hot Springs, Col. In the preliminary round the Glenwood Springs team defeated the Denver Country Club team in a close game and the 10th Cavalry team defeated the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club team of Colorado Springs by a score of ten to two and a quarter. In the finals the 10th Cavalry defeated Glenwood Springs by a score of seven and three-quarters to six and a half. This game was one of the most closely contested games ever played in the locality, the Cavalry leading by three to

zero in the first period, falling behind to a score of three and three-quarters to Glenwood's seven in the first part of the last period and winning by a rush during the last few minutes' play. The lineup of the champions was as follows: 1, Müller; 2, Cook; 3, Palmer; 4, Graham. The trophy for this event is one of the handsomest ever offered. It consists of a massive silver bowl with hammered panels, representing the Indian, the cowboy, the Army officer and the polo player; while between these are the grizzly bear, mountain sheep, antelope and buffalo. Four handsome individual cups are presented with the trophy.

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Columbia, in an official circular from his headquarters, says: "Attention having been invited to the fact that the provisions of A.R. 1347, requiring officers witnessing payment of enlisted men to see that the soldiers' signatures on pay rolls correspond with their names as borne thereon, are not uniformly complied with by all organizations in this department, all officers concerned will, in preparing and comparing pay rolls, exercise particular care to see that signatures agree literally with names as mustered. Care in this respect will facilitate prompt payment of troops as well as save valuable time in the offices of paymasters and make their vouchers complete. The provisions of A.R. 1347 will hereafter be strictly carried out and company commanders will see to it that the requirements of this circular are complied with."

Incident to the resignation of 1st Lieut. Archibald I. Harrison, 21st U.S. Inf., accepted for the good of the Service, the following promotions and assignments among first lieutenants, which have been held up pending the case of Lieutenant Harrison, who was due to be promoted captain, have been made: First Lieut. George H. Knox, 7th Inf., to captain, 15th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Powers, 20th Inf., to captain, 13th Infantry; 1st Lieut. James E. Bell, 17th Inf., to captain, 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. James P. Drouillard, 30th Inf., to captain, 3d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 19th Inf., to captain, 16th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, 21st Inf., to captain, 5th Infantry; 1st Lieut. James N. Love, jr., 21st Inf., to captain, 26th Infantry.

The U.S.S. Charleston, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., will be installed with her guns before she leaves the yard. The 120-ton derrick was alongside the ship Sept. 4 lifting aboard the gun mounts for the six-inch guns. The necessary changes in putting in a cabin for the admiral are being rapidly made, although it will take some time yet before the ship will be ready for service. The cruisers Atlanta and Newark arrived at the yard Sept. 5 from Annapolis. The Atlanta will go out of commission and be assigned to the torpedo station. The Hartford, which is now at the yard, will also go to the Naval Academy, to be used as a practice ship. The Hartford is about ready to leave. The Newark left for Annapolis Sept. 8, where she has been ordered for duty.

The Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department is contemplating the expenditure of about \$15,000 in the purchase of books for the libraries of the United States ships Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska, Virginia and New Jersey. Most gratifying reports have been received at the Navy Department regarding the use made of the libraries on vessels of the Navy by the enlisted men, and the utmost care is being exercised by the officers in charge of this work in selecting as wide a range of literature as possible for all libraries that are being established on the new ships. It is not desired by the Department that the libraries shall consist entirely of works of fiction, and standard works of history, science, geography and law are being purchased as well.

The year 1905 has been conspicuous in naval annals for the number of visits to one another's ports that have been exchanged by the fleets of the principal naval Powers, as the United Service Gazette points out. The first of these was the visit of Admiral Sigsbee's squadron of the United States Navy to Cherbourg to receive the remains of the redoubtable Paul Jones. That was followed a few days later by the visit of the British Atlantic Fleet to the French port of Brest. The next in order was the visit of the French Northern Squadron to Portsmouth; British squadrons have been visiting the Azores, Canadian, and American ports, and the Baltic, while before long a powerful French squadron will pay a complimentary visit to American waters.

Col. Mancil C. Goodrell, of the Marine Corps, has notified the commandant of marines that he desires to be placed upon the retired list after forty years' service on Jan. 31 next. He has applied for leave of absence until that time and his application has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, approved. Colonel Goodrell will go on the retired list as a brigadier general, having seen active service in the Civil War. In the natural course of events this able officer would have retired from active service on Nov. 9, 1907, his action anticipating the enforced retirement for age by nearly two years. It is as yet too early to say what promotions will occur as a result of his retirement.

The converted yacht Mayflower, lately employed in connection with the meeting of the peace envoys at Portsmouth, has been ordered to the Newport Naval Station, where she will be held subject to the direct orders of President Roosevelt. It is not definitely known what her next service will be, but it is inferred that she will again be employed on a semi-state mission in November, in connection with the visit to the United States of the British squadron under command of Prince Louis of Battenberg.

A movement in Kentucky, looking to the securing of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace by the Spanish War Veterans' Association, is expected to be launched at the national encampment of the veterans, which opened on Sept. 7 in Milwaukee. The historic spot in Larue county, Ky., was recently purchased by R. J. Collier of New York, and acting upon a report that Mr. Collier would

present the place to one of the patriotic societies of America, the Louisville, Ky., Camp of Spanish Veterans has adopted a resolution instructing its delegates to present the proposition at Milwaukee. The matter has been called to the attention of President Roosevelt and Mr. Collier.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who has been senior United States military attaché with the Japanese army, will not return immediately to this country with the other military attachés who have been with the Russian and Japanese forces. General MacArthur, accompanied by his aide, Captain West, has been ordered to travel in India prior to his return, for the purpose of inspecting the British military forces in that country. In view of the fact that General MacArthur is slated to succeed General Corbin next year as Chief of Staff, it is the desire of the President that he shall have every opportunity to observe modern military methods and campaigns.

A builder's trial trip of the new Artillery tug "Lieut. George M. Harris," which has just been finished by the Puget Sound Engine Works, of Seattle, was held on Aug. 27. A run was made from Seattle to Port Madison and Port Townsend and return, and with 100 pounds of steam the "Harris" made her required contract speed of twelve and one-half miles per hour. The trial trip was a success from every standpoint. At Port Townsend the vessel was visited by a party of prominent citizens, headed by Lieutenant-Governor Coon, who is the mayor of Port Townsend. The vessel will be used in the harbor of San Francisco.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling this week received a call from Col. R. M. Thompson, of New York, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, who saw Secretary Darling for the purpose of learning the plans of the Government with regard to the entertainment of Prince Louis of Battenberg. Colonel Thompson informed Secretary Darling that a great many private entertainments for Prince Louis were contemplated by New Yorkers, who were especially anxious, however, not to interfere with any arrangements made by the Navy Department. Prince Louis will also be entertained at Annapolis.

The recent assignment and detail of Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., to duty at the White House during the coming social season, as we noted last week, brings to notice a most interesting combination of names and fames at the White House for the coming winter. With Capt. Fitzhugh Lee there will be associated Lieut. Philip Sheridan, of the 5th Cavalry, and Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, U.S.A., these three young officers representing and emphasizing the fact that "blood will tell" and that the old-time names on the Army Roster are not to be allowed to die out by the present incumbent of the Presidential chair.

The Bureau of Navigation, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, has ordered the ships of the North Atlantic Fleet to begin their semi-annual target practice with great guns in Cape Cod Bay, in the immediate future. Several ranges have been laid off for the battleships and cruisers, and a special range has been carefully laid off for the sole use of the destroyers and torpedo-boats. The practice will continue until every vessel, large and small, has gone through with the prescribed exercises. This practice is full-powered practice and is not sub-caliber firing.

Brigadier General Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, announces that a series of charts in thirty-two sheets, covering the Ohio River from Pittsburg to a point 131 miles below, has been printed on the scale of 800 feet to the inch. If copies are desired by officers of the Corps of Engineers or agents of the Engineer Department for official use, application should be made to Lieut. Col. E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, Cincinnati, O. Copies may also be purchased from him by any person desiring to do so.

The rifle team from the New York National Guard, which won the National Team Match at Sea Girt, N.J., on Sept. 1, did not receive \$500 in cash with the National Trophy, as has been stated, but only \$300. The cash amount to be awarded was reduced early this year by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice from \$500 to \$300, in order to allow additional cash prizes for individual shooting during the matches.

As a result of an operation for appendicitis recently performed at the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal., it has been ordered that the trial of Ensign Charles T. Wade, on charges growing out of the recent disaster to the gunboat Bennington, be postponed. This will not at all interfere with the trial of Comdr. Lucien Young, which began on Sept. 15 at Mare Island.

Following the retirement of Rear Admiral Charles J. Barclay, U.S.N., on Sept. 8, the next naval retirement will not be until Dec. 19 next, when Rear Admiral Geo. W. Pigman, U.S.N., arrives at the retiring age of sixty-two years. He will in turn be closely followed by Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., who retires for age on Jan. 17, 1906.

There is no longer any doubt that the German government intends to enter upon a program of submarine construction, the Army and Navy Gazette says. The navy department has long hesitated, but it will be found that a considerable sum for the building of submarines or submersibles will be included in the next navy estimates.

The Navy Department has been informed that the gunboat Topeka was placed out of commission at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., on Sept. 7. The Topeka has been engaged with the Training Squadron during the last summer, and is in need of considerable repair and overhauling.

ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.

In an interview published in the Washington Star, a gentleman who is described by that journal as "one of Washington's best-informed authorities on naval affairs," indulges in some interesting comment on steam engineering in the Navy with special reference to the recent accident on the U.S.S. Bennington. Remarking that "there is no better place to clear an innocent man than before a court-martial," the gentleman alluded to calls attention to the fact that the steam engineering service of the Navy has been the source of complaints for many years. He continues:

"From every report of every engineer-in-chief of the Navy from the time of the War of the Rebellion to the present one can find complaints about the reduction in the number of engineers, and warning the Navy Department of the consequences. In 1882 Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Shock invited attention to an Act of Congress reducing his corps. He said: 'Of the 163 passed assistant engineers on the list Jan. 1, 1882, ninety-six are at sea. This number is not too many to insure the safety and maintain the efficiency of the machinery now afloat. This act allows sixty passed assistants and forty assistants. With this reduced number and with the same number of steamers in commission as at present, there would be an average of a little less than three watch engineers to each ship in commission. There is not, to my knowledge, a single ocean steamer in the merchant marine to-day that is allowed only one assistant engineer, and when this reduction is fully made its result can only be a great want of efficiency, the imperilment of lives and public property, and a very large increase in the expenditure for repairs. Some provision must be made for the care and management of the steam machinery of the Navy, as it is physically impossible to keep the engineer at sea continuously, and equally impossible for one assistant to perform all the duties required of an engineer in the engine department of a war steamer. The only recourse is the employment of mechanics or machinists, so called. Such a system, after a trial of eleven years in the Navy, had to be abandoned for the reason that competent, respected mechanics could not be found, and with such as were obtained the record shows that the repairs required to the machinery were numerous and expensive.

"Whenever Congress shall say to the laboring and mechanical classes of this country that, whatever your merits, you cannot and shall not rise above the social scale in which you were born, and this declaration is acquiesced in by the public, then, and not till then, will the Navy be able to obtain such a class of skilled mechanics by enlistment as is obtained in monarchical countries * * * I therefore ask that Congress may be requested to modify the Act approved Aug. 5, 1882, in relation to the number of assistant engineers on the active list, as to allow the number provided for in Act approved March 3, 1871. The difficulty of securing engineers for each ship in service has already made itself very seriously felt. With the number of assistant engineers fixed by the Act approved Aug. 5, 1882, it is impossible to properly officer our ships in the engineer department. To intrust the watches to young naval cadets, except they may have had special training, or to the present finishers, is but to invite disaster."

"In his report made in 1888 Engineer-in-Chief Melville said: 'I would again call attention to the rapidly decreasing number of engineers in the naval service. This number has already become too small to properly attend to the duties pertaining to the mechanical administration of the vessels of the old fleet and will be found absurdly small when the new vessels now building are ready to be put in commission.' * * *

"According to the last register we had 725 line officers of commissioned rank and 220 engineers, or 30 per cent. as many engineers as line officers. At the same time in the British navy there were 1,517 line officers of commissioned rank and 698 engineers, or 46 per cent. as many engineers as line officers. Our engineers have been reduced to 170, while those in the British navy have been increased to 750.

"In his report for 1889 Commodore Melville said he did not believe the 'course at the Naval Academy for training naval cadets to become assistant engineers would be sufficient to fit them for their duties.'

"In each report of the engineer-in-chief from the end of the Civil War to the present time such complaints and such warnings have been uttered. In his report for 1904 the present engineer-in-chief said:

"(1) A modern navy without an efficient engineering personnel is deficient in one of its prime requisites.

"(2) The present condition of the engineering in the Navy is a cause of grave anxiety to all conversant with the subject.

"(3) No man can become an efficient engineer without proper training and experience. * * * The number of officers borne (on the register) for engineering duty is now sixty-six, consisting of eight captains, fourteen commanders and forty-four lieutenant commanders, the forty-four lieutenant commanders alone being eligible for sea duty."

"So here we have, during all these years, the repeated official advice of the highest engineering authorities in the Navy, to the effect that the Navy has been and is in constant danger for want of engineers. And the Bennington had no engineer on board.

"In the mercantile marine the deck department, the engine department and the purser's department are separate and distinct, and the head of each department is held responsible to the owners. In the Navy this was practically so until March 3, 1899, when the Personnel Act went into effect. The purpose of this bill was to hire men from the merchant service to run the engines and detail a line officer to command the division the same as any other division.

"History has now recorded the resulting evil. To punish Commander Young or Ensign Wade for the explosion on the Bennington would be a travesty on justice. It would establish a dangerous precedent.

"Has any commanding officer ever been held accountable for faults in the engine department? Look at the court-martial records and you will find that the engineer alone has been held for that.

"H. E. Rhoades, U.S.S. Somona, 1863; H. Hill and N. B. Bates, U.S.S. Mercidita; U.S.S. State of Georgia, 1863; J. L. Wilson, U.S.S. Fort Jackson, October, 1863; S. W. Cragg, 1864; John Sloan, April, 1865; Nathan Spear, U.S.S. Texas, June, 1865.

"All of the above were engineers, court-martialed for neglect of duty. No one thought of holding their captains responsible. More than this, executive officers and navigating officers have been held, and the captains not questioned. For example, the Canandaigua struck some rocks in the Adriatic in 1868, and the court of inquiry excused Captain Strong and Navigating Lieutenant Dich-

man and held the officers of the deck responsible. The Saginaw was wrecked on a well-known island in the Pacific in 1870, and the captain not blamed. It is needless to multiply these examples. The records are full of them. The chief engineer of every ship, and not the captain, is the responsible man for the engine department; but, as the engineers had been eliminated by Act of Congress, there is no one left to be held."

VISIT TO A CHINESE ARSENAL.

My friend, the young mandarin, told me that all necessary formalities had been complied with and that we were to visit the arsenal. I am flattered that my credentials have proved voluminous enough to satisfy the Chinese. My Chinese friend, by the way, is a very clever fellow, speaks English fairly well and has made several translations from English into Chinese.

So next day after "tiffin" behold us starting out in a brougham with a "mafoo" (driver) on the box along with our "mandarin boy," who is to present our cards, which are so large that they have to be carried in a sort of portfolio, Chinese etiquette forbidding any folding. The drive to the arsenal grounds takes about an hour. We catch sight of some low fortifications on our right which it seems constitute part of the arsenal defenses in case of war. They take the form of earthworks about thirty feet high and are surrounded by a moat about fifteen feet across. These defenses do not impress me very deeply. No guns are in evidence and the walls are not in good repair and in many places the moat is perfectly dry.

We now come to a break in the Wall, which is occupied by a big gate with a couple of sentry boxes simply sprinkled with Chinese idiographs from top to bottom. A couple of Chinese soldiers (looking as though they had stepped out of a comic opera) are on guard here, and with the usual Chinese curiosity try to stare us out of countenance. Inside the walls quite an array of stone factories and armories confront us. The main buildings, and there must be at least a dozen, are splendidly put up, entirely of stone, and look as though they would last as long as the hills themselves. We reached a larger court with a very attractive "yamen," the official residence of the Governor of the arsenal, and like most Chinese buildings, it is of wood.

The "mandarin boy" climbs down from the box and is received by two flunkies, with whom he promptly disappears. The Chinese never seem in a hurry about anything, so we sit and smoke. At the end of twenty minutes the boy re-appears and we follow him into the holy of holies, or private residence of the head of the arsenal, through an endless succession of halls and rooms into a large chamber beautifully furnished in Chinese style. Now follows another wait; then the Governor himself appears and comes over to us in an informal and hospitable fashion. He shakes hands with me in European style, but my mandarin gets the conventional Chinese salute, a series of low bows. The three of us sit down and tea is brought us. Of course I do not speak Chinese, so the mandarin acts as interpreter. I get to like His Excellency at once. He has a sparse, gray beard and mustache and is apparently from sixty-five to seventy years of age. His manners would grace any European salon and his face is both kindly and clever. He asks as many questions in five minutes as Li Hung Chang, a form of Oriental courtesy. I put a few myself and found he would answer them courteously except when I approached anything definite, when he became vague.

It appears that this arsenal was erected about twenty years ago under the supervision of skilled Europeans (supposedly English), and the grounds cover, as near as I could judge, from ten to fifteen acres. Exact information on this and many other points was refused. The Chinese thought they did enough to let me inside the grounds and I could use my eyes and ears for the rest. After tea and warm champagne, his Excellency having graciously afforded me permission to inspect the buildings and grounds, we took leave of him with genuine regret. We go first to a large four-storied stone building, where they are supposed to be making a modern high power rifle, which I am very anxious to see. At the entrance we stop and have a cup of tea with the building foreman and then start up to the second floor. Here we find them engaged in making stocks and wood barrel covers, and the work seems badly finished and crudely done. Every Chinaman stops work as soon as we appear and not a tap is done while we are on this floor. We drink more tea with the foreman of this floor, who has about seventy-five men under his supervision. He is much interested to hear of an American machine which turns out stocks by machinery. It seems that it is difficult to get a Chinaman to keep an automatic machine in adjustment; under his care (?) it soon goes wrong and gets fouled.

Now we go to the upper floors where there is quite an array of lathes, punches, planes and other machines for rifle work, all apparently in a very dirty, sloppy condition. Good taste demands that we praise everything we see. I did not form an exalted opinion of the rifle itself. It seems a cross between a Mauser and a Mannlicher and has a box magazine which is fitted about three inches in front of the trigger guard. The breech closure is the non-rotating bolt type and much too light, in my opinion, to stand smokeless powder. Considering its bad workmanship the action functioned more smoothly than one would imagine. More tea in this foreman's office, who had, I noticed, quite a collection of American and European military rifles in a glass case. He seemed familiar with the action of all of them, even to minor points.

Rapid-fire ammunition for ordnance now claims attention, so we start for another building in another part of the grounds. Arrived there the inevitable tea is again drunk and we pass into a one-story building full of heavy machinery. They are drawing some rapid-fire cases here, mostly 9-pounders, and the workmen spoil about half of them in the drawing process. The drawing presses are hydraulic and are not in good condition. The men here feel the heat, as they were all stripped to the waist.

We visit another building where they were "sweating" a jacket on a rapid-fire gun, burning oil for the purpose. This structure was also very large and the floor space was occupied by a miscellaneous assortment of all kinds of ordnance, from rifle caliber to 6-inch, evidently brought together to refit and repair. At the rate they were working it would take them ten years to finish the job. Those guns that they had worked on were in good order, however.

There is a good, big river skirting the arsenal enclosure and they have fine docks and adjoining store buildings. Several old gunboats and one modern torpedoboot I caught sight of, but was not allowed to go aboard any

of them or even to put foot on the docks. Some of these gunboats have been moored where they are for ten years, and my Chinese friend laughingly admits "they must have grown to the bottom" in this time.

China has four or five large arsenals, which are said to be in no better condition than the one visited. With proper administrative heads there, several arsenals could turn out fine work. I have never seen finer factory buildings, and all of them were connected by an elaborate tramway system, but evidences of neglect confront us everywhere. Too bad some progressive European cannot take hold of things. Yet it seems to satisfy the Imperial Government well enough, as emissaries from Peking visit His Excellency frequently.

RIFLEMAN.

"GROWL" ABOUT DESERTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have noticed from time to time communications in the JOURNAL in regard to desertions from the Army. There is a saying in the Service "that every soldier has a growl coming"—this is mine, and if you deem it well to publish, well and good.

Most of the recruits of to-day, and since the Spanish-American War, are young, raw, inexperienced men and boys, a large percentage of them from the farm or country village, who have little or no idea of the requirements of the Service, or the seriousness of the oath they take at the time of their enlistment. They come into the Service with very exalted ideas of their own importance and personal liberty, they grow restive under discipline, the first thing they bump up against they shy like a restive horse, and if it results in more than a reprimand—a trial or confinement, it results in making soldiers of them; or they hike out, to the welfare of the Service. This, of course, is no fault of the Service, but the fault is largely at the door of the recruiting officer that accepts every candidate for enlistment that can pass the physical requirements, regardless of any inquiry in regard to their moral standing in the community. The writer has known young hoboos to be enlisted without a question, while he had to produce papers to comply with the strictest requirements for enlistment.

The young subaltern officers go to extremes in the petty requirements about barracks, of the men, treating self-respecting men, with service, as though they were lower than the negroes of the plantations. Again men have thoughtless, incompetent recruits of three or four months' service placed over them as non-commissioned officers—men who have no idea of the duties they are supposed to fulfill, and have no experience in dealing with men. One moment they want to play, the next they want to run the men into the guard house.

In the Service to-day men have got to have gumption and be willing to study, or they can not advance; drones are not in demand.

In the majority of companies the cooking is vile, "murdered" by every man detailed in the kitchen, and then served in the most uninviting way. Company funds are always in the deficit, or on the save, the men seldom get the benefit of them without they play baseball and football—the proceeds of the contests generally go as do the company funds.

Still the wise men ask, why do men desert? Treat them as men, Americans, human beings, then they won't desert. Remember, it's the enlisted men that make the Army—the officer is necessary, very necessary, but the enlisted man is more so.

JOSEPH BLACK.

ACTIVITY AT FORT NIOBRARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Recently I had occasion to visit Fort Niobrara, and having a fondness for the Service I made inquiry as to what sort of training the soldiers received, and was greatly surprised at the amount of work the 25th Infantry goes through. To some of the other posts where the officers and men complain of work the following schedule for the week beginning Aug. 21, Monday, will be a good lesson:

Problem in minor tactics on Monday, crossing a defile. Tuesday, normal attack of a position. Wednesday, two companies left the fort at 7 a.m. and marched three miles south. These two companies were to return to the post and the commander to submit plans of the positions taken by the other six companies, who had been posted as outposts to prevent their return. This maneuver lasted from 7 a.m. until 11:30 p.m.

Thursday the 1st Battalion left the post at 3:30 p.m., after drilling two hours in the morning, and marched to the vicinity of a bridge crossing the Niobrara River six and one-half miles east of the post, where they bivouacked for the night. At 5:30 a.m. Friday they broke camp and attempted to march past the 3d Battalion, who had to cover the entire eight miles across the reservation to prevent this passage. This maneuver lasted from 5:30 a.m. until 1 p.m. The troops kept up a continual march.

Saturday the troops rested. Sunday: The 3d Battalion left the fort at 3:30 p.m. and marched six and one-half miles east to the bridge above mentioned and bivouacked for the night. Even Sunday they are required to work. They broke camp Monday morning at 5:30 and marched past the 1st Battalion, who were supposed to prevent their passage across the reservation. Some of the men of the 3d Battalion told me that they marched twenty-five miles over the terrible sandhills that cover the eastern and southern part of the military reservation.

All these maneuvers are taking place in the hottest weather of the year and in a country where any shade trees are unknown. Let people who think that soldiers have such a "snap" just muse over the above and they will see that at least at one Army post there is no loafing. For myself, who saw considerable service in the Civil War, I can see the good derived from these exercises, but I should think that other times of the year when the temperature is somewhat below 100 degrees in the shade could be selected for such hard work. At least if these troops are to be worked so hard, Sunday should be a day of rest, as it is the intention of the War Department.

A VETERAN.

The new German cruiser "C," which is in hand at the Weser Yard, Bremen, displaces 11,500 tons, is to have a maximum speed of 22.5 knots, with 26,000 horsepower, while her sea speed is to be 21 knots. She will carry eight 8.2-inch guns, four of them in turrets and four of them in casemates, and six 5.9-inch with 23.4, and some other secondary guns. There will be four torpedo tubes. Ueberall considers that she marks a considerable advance upon her predecessors, but nevertheless is not sufficiently powerful.

The Navy Department has received the report of the board of which Capt. Perry Garst was president, appointed to test the new Boston drydock. The board met on Aug. 12, 1905, and found the dock flooded and the caisson being taken out. The board was informed that the caisson pump was started at 7:25 a.m., that the caisson commenced to rise at 7:36 a.m., that the caisson pump was stopped at 7:48 a.m., and the caisson removed from the groove. At 8:36 the bow of the Maryland, drawing 24 feet 6 inches of water, crossed the outer sill of the dock. The elevation of tide at this time was 109 feet. At 9:04 a.m. the caisson was started back into place. At 9:20 a.m., the sinking valves of the caisson were opened and the latter were closed at 9:26 a.m. At 9:21 a.m. pump No. 2 was started, and at 9:27 a.m. the discharge valve for this pump was opened. The pump ran continuously, except for an interval of twelve minutes at about 10 o'clock, until it was stopped at 1:24 p.m., there being at that time not enough water in the dock to keep the pump charged. At 1:30 p.m. the 75-horsepower drainage pump was started, and at 2:20 p.m. the drydock was empty. The board reports that the docking was accomplished without any incidents worthy of note, and that the caisson was found to be seated tightly and to give practically no leakage. The board also reports that the undocking of the Maryland was accomplished successfully and without incident. The dock was pumped out immediately after the Maryland was undocked, and it was found that the caisson, which was reversed from the position it had occupied when the Maryland was docked, did not make a tight joint with the caisson groove; the leakage amounting to about 7,000 gallons a minute, necessitating the running of both drainage pumps by means of empty cement bags. The board makes certain recommendations of a minor character for additional work and the correction of defects. These have not yet been acted on by the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., commanding the special service squadron sent to Spain and northern points to observe the solar eclipse, in a report to the Navy Department speaks of the great courtesy shown his command by both the Spanish officials and the common people of Spain, and also of the good behavior of his men. The Minneapolis lay at Valencia from July 20 until July 29, and was the first American man-of-war to visit that port. A large number of visitors, Spaniards, came off to look over the ship each day, and the Mayor of the city invited the officers and crew to attend the annual fair, then in session for ten days. Free shore leave was given the men, and in this connection the admiral says in his report: "I am happy to state that although every man of the Minneapolis crew was given liberty on shore, not a single case of bad conduct occurred and not one of them overstayed his leave, and it is with great pleasure that I record my appreciation of the general good character of the men of my flagship, as shown by this incident." On Aug. 29 the squadron sailed to Bona, Algeria. The Mayor of the town immediately came aboard the flagship and invited the admiral and his officers to attend a banquet given in their honor on Sept. 1. Sentiments of good will were exchanged between the American and French officers. The report, which is a preliminary one, gives in detail the establishment of the stations at Darcoea and Puerta Coeli, Spain, and at Bona, Algeria.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, in reviewing the case of Sergt. Thomas Murphy, 84th Co., Coast Art., tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and of disobedience of orders and sentenced "to be reduced to the ranks, to be confined at hard labor for nine months and to forfeit ten dollars per month for the same period," says: "It is very remarkable that the court has found him guilty of taking a private horse and buggy belonging to Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, Art. Corps, from the post quartermaster's stables in violation of an order that no transportation was to be taken therefrom without the orders of the post commander or the post quartermaster, which order had no reference whatever to removal of such private transportation. It appears that Sergeant Murphy, in charge of the post corral, by private agreement with Captain Horn, took care of the latter's horse and buggy for compensation. The evidence indicates that Sergeant Murphy exceeded his authority under this arrangement, in taking from the post corral and using a certain phaeton instead of having taken a different wagon which he was authorized to take. As this excess of authority is not in violation of any authorized arrangement in the military service, the sentence was disapproved Sept. 12, 1905, and Sergeant Murphy will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

The question of the right of contract surgeons in the Army to retain the quarters assigned to them irrespective of the rule of selection of quarters by seniority came before the First Division of the General Staff this week and has finally been decided by the War Department. The question was raised as to whether, when quarters have been assigned to contract surgeons, such quarters are still subject to selection under the general regulations, or whether they are for the permanent occupancy of the person to whom assigned. It was concluded by the General Staff that the contract surgeon is not assured permanent occupancy of the quarters assigned him, but that such quarters are subject to selection under the general regulations, and other quarters may then be assigned the contract surgeon in the discretion of the commanding officer.

On page 61 of this issue we announce the President's approval of the action of the court-martial imposing a sentence of dismissal upon Comdr. Bernard O. Scott, U. S.N., convicted of drunkenness on duty and hazing his ship, the U.S.S. Detroit. Information received since that page was put to press is to the effect that in reviewing the testimony in the case the Secretary of the Navy disapproves of the unanimous recommendation of the court of inquiry for clemency, which was stated by the court in the following manner: "In consideration of the long and creditable service of the accused and the fact that this offense was apparently not the result of deliberate or protracted indulgence in intoxicating liquors, we recommend the said Comdr. Bernard O. Scott,

U.S.N., to the clemency of the revising power." In the opinion of Secretary Bonaparte the testimony clearly showed that Commander Scott hazarded his ship. Attention is called by the Secretary to the expert testimony of two medical officers that Commander Scott was in an intoxicated condition when he took the bridge of the Detroit in Puerto Plata harbor. The testimony was the result of an examination made by the two medical officers immediately after the Detroit finally came to anchor after the attempts of her commanding officer to take her out of the harbor.

Though it is forty years since the close of the War of the Rebellion there was a difference of over forty years in the ages of the oldest and the youngest of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic who marched in procession in Denver, Col., Sept. 6. One sturdy veteran, who served in the Regular Army and is now in his one hundredth year, insisted on following the whole line of the procession, saying to his comrades of sixty, or thereabouts, who offered him an opportunity to rest, "If you young fellows are tired you had better go and sit down yourselves." The meeting of the Grand Army at Denver was one of the most successful in its history and the appearance of the veterans indicated that we shall still have survivors of the Civil War among us for nearly half a century. Colonel Clem, of the Quartermaster's Department, for example, will be here in 1950, if he succeeds in reaching his ninety-ninth year. The total number conveyed to Denver by the railroads during the Army gathering was 86,000, though of course a large proportion of these were spectators of and not participants in the Army meeting. "Corporal" Tanner was elected commander, and Minneapolis, Minn., was chosen as the place of assembly for next year.

The commanding officer of the detachment of Indian Scouts at Fort Apache recently requested the War Department to grant authority to sell to the Scouts the horse equipments furnished them by the Ordnance Department. In acting on this request the First Division of the General Staff says: "It is deemed inadvisable to grant the authority requested. The Scouts are paid forty cents per day for furnishing their own mounts and equipments, and are required to keep both in serviceable condition. The equipments furnished by the Ordnance Department are not in general well suited for the small ponies usually used by the Scouts. The Scouts could not be required to purchase the Government equipments, so lack of uniformity will still result. Uniformity is not considered essential, inasmuch as the Scouts are scattered in small detachments and are usually employed singly or in small groups. The sale of Government supplies to enlisted men has always been carefully guarded for obvious reasons, and the circumstances in the present instance are not considered sufficiently urgent to justify this extension of the privilege."

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram that the transport Sheridan arrived Sept. 13 at San Francisco from Manila, with the 3d Battalion of Engineers (280 enlisted men), the 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry (153 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Captains Keller and Boggs, Lieutenants Jackson, Adams, Jewett, Guthrie and Ralston, Corps of Engineers; Captains Dugan and Cusack, Lieutenants Burroughs, Morey, Kimball, Graham, Troxel, Mayo and Telford, 12th Cav.; Lieutenants Coffey, 2d; Heidt, 14th, and Tate, 15th Cav.; Colonel Wygant, 22d Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, military secretary; Capt. T. M. Anderson, jr., 7th; R. C. Davis, 17th, and R. W. Rose, 21st Inf.; Lieutenants Tanner, 4th; Feeter, 7th; Aloe, 12th, and Boller, 20th Inf.; Lieutenants Pitney, Bone, Walker, McEldeery, Neisser, Gustin and Nickerson, Philippine Scouts; Lieut. W. W. K. Hamilton, Art. Corps; Lieut. Col. Von Schrader and Major Palmer, Q.M. Dept.; Contract Surgeons Newlove, Gass and Hereford; discharged soldiers, 152; short term, 295; Signal Corps, seven; Hospital Corps, sixteen; sick, fifty; Army nurses, female, one; general prisoners, thirty-nine.

It is not true, as recently stated in some of the daily papers, that the Quartermaster's Department of the Army is to be the subject of an official investigation as a result of the recent disclosures of alleged corruption existing at the Schuykill Arsenal in Philadelphia. The Quartermaster's Department is not at all to blame for the condition of affairs existing at that arsenal; it is the system and not the Department which is at fault. As stated in our issue of Sept. 9, Acting Secretary of War Oliver has taken measures to see that the inspection of clothing at the various depots is more carefully made, and made under the supervision of an officer of the Quartermaster's Department who will be held personally responsible for the quality of the clothing accepted by the Government at those depots. It has, however, been deemed best to have an inspection made of all of the big depots in this country under orders issued by the Acting Secretary of War to the Inspector General of the Army.

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, 22d Inf., has been detailed to the Military Secretary's Department and assigned to the headquarters of the Atlantic Division. Col. H. O. S. Heistand, of the Military Secretary's Department, remains on duty at the headquarters of the Department of the East. Major General Ainsworth regards the work at the headquarters of the Department of the East of far more importance than at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division, and for that reason keeps Colonel Heistand, who is the senior of Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, at department headquarters. It was also considered inadvisable to have Colonel Heistand at division headquarters, because he would be senior in rank to the Chief of Staff of the division. The policy of General Ainsworth will be to assign to division headquarters a military secretary who will have a lower rank than the Chief of Staff of the division.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, in honor of the visit of the Russian peace envoys, Sergius Witte and Baron Rosen, to West Point on Sept. 12, issued the following order remitting punishments to cadets, some of whose terms of punishment would not have been completed for some months. "Punishments previously awarded cadets

are to be remitted at reveille on the 13th inst. The usual punishments for offenses prior to reveille on the 12th inst. and not yet published will not be awarded. This action is taken as a compliment to the distinguished envoys themselves and as a mark of regard to the great nation they represent, to which our country is bound by ties of gratitude for friendship and disinterested support at a crisis in our history which it is a pleasure to acknowledge in this manner."

Under a recent ruling of the Secretary of the Navy no enlisted men of the Navy will be allowed to take a civil service examination for any position unless it is apparent that the position for which he is being examined will not be vacant until about the time of the expiration of his term of enlistment. It has been the policy in the past to give permission to enlisted men of the Service to take civil service examinations when the Department believed that they had a fair chance of getting a certain position. There have been so many applications from enlisted men to take examination under the civil service that it has been deemed advisable to establish the rule that such permission cannot be granted except near the end of a man's term of enlistment or when he desires to take an examination for a position which will not be vacant until about the time he leaves the Service.

As a result of the strenuous efforts made by the War Department, and particularly by Paymaster General Dodge of the Army, to stop the duplication by officers of their pay accounts there has recently been a rapid decrease in the number of cases of duplication reported to the War Department. In fact, at the present time there are no cases of alleged duplication under investigation by the War Department and it is hoped that because of the announced policy of the Department to try by court-martial any officer who duplicates his accounts that the practice has practically ceased. Paymaster General Dodge is to be congratulated upon the efficient manner in which he has conducted the affairs of his Department and has protected the interests of the Government.

Judge Advocate General Davis left Washington this week for San Francisco for the purpose of making an inspection of the military prison at Alcatraz Island. The conditions existing at Alcatraz have been the subject of several reports recently and it has become patent that some steps will have to be taken by the Government in the immediate future to provide better accommodations for the prisoners there. The question of the segregation of vicious military prisoners, or military prisoners with pernicious habits, from those of a better class is considered of paramount importance. General Davis will make a most careful inspection of the conditions at Alcatraz and will make his investigations the subject of a long report to the Secretary of War.

The First Division of the General Staff has called attention to the conflict between A.R. 1179, which provides for the payment by the Quartermaster's Department of not to exceed \$1.50 for each recruit for laundry work, the sum to be charged against his clothing account, and A.R. 1398, which provides for the entry on the pay rolls of amounts due laundrymen at recruit depots. The First Division says in a memorandum report on this subject that it considers that A.R. 1398 applies to amounts in excess of the \$1.50 paid by the Quartermaster's Department. It was recommended, however, that the distinction be made clear in the next decision circular.

The General Staff (First Division) has recommended that a certificate of merit be issued to 1st Sergeant McDonald, of the 77th Company, Coast Art., for saving the life of a man by the name of Foley, an employee of the Corps of Engineers. It appears that Foley fell into the water at the quartermaster's dock at Boston on the night of June 24, 1905. It was a very dark night and Sergeant McDonald's prompt jump into the water after Foley was considered a most dangerous feat, owing to the fact that the tide was high and to the restricted room he had for getting at the man and saving him. Sergeant McDonald brought Foley to the surface and supported him until assistance came.

The War Department will soon issue a circular prohibiting the use of concentrated lye on the floors and woodwork of hospitals. Under the provisions of A.R. 1192 as amended by G.O. 115, of this year, the use of lye on the floors and woodwork of modern barracks is prohibited. The Surgeon General of the Army has recommended that this prohibition be extended to hospitals, and the General Staff has concurred in the recommendation.

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: H. B. Sanders, alt., Kosciusko, Miss.; Ernest M. Myatt, alt., Raleigh, N.C.; Carey H. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio; Ernest Bates, alt., Quaker City, Ohio; Dwight M. Ryan, alt., Cambridge, Ohio; Samuel Edelman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Philip J. Kieffer, alt., Philadelphia, Pa.

During the coming visit of the British squadron to New York it is hoped to get on a game of cricket on the crease of the Staten Island Cricket Club between the eleven of that organization and one made up of the leading players among the tars on the English man-of-war. Arrangements for the match have been provisionally completed.

The dismissal from the Naval Academy of Midshipman Hamilton E. Hutchins, of the graduating class, was announced at the Navy Department Sept. 15. The dismissal was due to continued and repeated violations of the Academy regulations.

Co. B, Signal Corps (one officer and forty-six men), arrived on Sept. 12 at Omaha Barracks, Neb., for station.

Troop I, 6th Cavalry, arrived on Sept. 11 at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for station, from Fort Keogh, Mont.

THE PRESIDENT HONORED IN BELGIUM.

Ninove, le 5 Septembre, 1905.

A Monsieur le Directeur du
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

a New York, E. U. Amérique:

Dans son admiration pour Monsieur le Président Roosevelt, que le paix de Portsmouth couronne d'une gloire immortelle, le Conseil municipal du Canton de Ninove a pris la délibération ci-après dans sa séance du 4 courant:

"Le Conseil se rejouit de la paix enfin conclue en Extrême-Orient, grâce à l'intervention de l'illustre Président de la République des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Il décide que la Place Communale de Ninove changera de nom et s'appellera désormais 'Place Roosevelt'."

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de notre considération très-distinguée.

LE CONSEIL. LE PRÉSIDENT: PH. VERWECOREN.
Par ordre: Le Secrétaire: J. TANSEUS.

FRENCH HONORS TO AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., and those of his party visiting France, to attend the military maneuvers, have been heartily received and entertained. "Yankee Doodle" and "Star Spangled Banner" have been heard almost as often as the "Marseillaise." General Brugère gave orders that General Chaffee be received with the same honors as a member of the superior council of war, the highest in France, excepting the President of the Republic and the Minister of War.

At Ville-Hardouin President Loubet met General Chaffee, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, and others. When the Americans were presented to M. Loubet the latter, addressing General Chaffee, said France was glad to receive the American military mission and thus acknowledge America's reception of the French military mission which attended the Rochambeau exercises.

General Chaffee in reply paid a tribute to the splendid organization and equipment of the French army. M. Loubet bestowed many decorations on the French officers, including the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Captain Fournier, French Military Attaché at Washington.

After the maneuvers on Sept. 11 there was a banquet, at which President Loubet presided. M. Casimir-Perier, former President of the Republic, sat at the President's right and General Chaffee at his left, and near these were M. Bertheaux, General Brugère, General Hagron, commander of the first army in the maneuvers; General Dessirier, commander of the second army; Generals Bell and Crozier and other foreign officers.

President Loubet, in proposing a toast to the heads of the States represented at the banquet, assured the foreign officers that their presence was heartily welcomed by the army and people of France. M. Bertheaux, in behalf of the French army, thanked the representatives of the foreign powers for their attendance at the maneuvers, making special reference to the presence of the American mission. He expressed the hope that all would retain agreeable impressions of their visit.

General Chaffee, in behalf of the President of the United States and the American Army, gave expression to their hearty recognition of the splendid reception which had been accorded the American mission by President Loubet and the French army. The government will confer the following distinctions upon the American officers: Lieutenant General Chaffee, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor; Brigadier Generals Crozier and Bell, Commanders of the Legion of Honor; Captains Moore, Hutcheson and Nolan, officers of the Legion of Honor.

Following the maneuvers on Sept. 7 General Brugère gave a dinner in honor of the foreign officers. General Bell was seated on his right and General Crozier on his left. General Chaffee, who sat facing General Brugère, had General Metzinger on his right and Commandant Vignal, formerly French military attaché at Washington, on his left. In the course of his speech, General Brugère said that twenty-two countries were represented at the maneuvers, and he proposed the health of the heads of these respective countries, their armies, and their prosperity. He recalled the fact that in 1902 he represented France at the Rochambeau centenary in the United States, where he received a most cordial reception. To-day, he said, he had the honor to receive an important United States military mission, the members of which had particularly distinguished themselves, and he asked permission to make a special exception in "sending a respectful and grateful salute to President Roosevelt, whose intelligence, firmness, tenacity, high integrity, and profound knowledge had just rendered a signal service to the world." He raised his glass "to the honor of the President and to his health." The toast was honored enthusiastically. General Chaffee suitably responded in English, which was translated into French by Commandant Vignal, and among other things said:

"I am happy to learn that General Brugère was pleased by his reception in the United States. It is a pleasure to be here, and the cordial reception afforded me and my fellow officers goes to our hearts. I regret that my fellow-soldiers had not the opportunity to offer General Brugère their hospitality when he visited the United States to help in the unveiling of the monument to the brave and clever Rochambeau, who aided Washington in winning his crowning success at Yorktown. However, it is now my pleasure to ask you to raise your glasses to General Brugère and to the splendid army under his command."

During the celebration of Old Home Week at Newport, R.I., one of the principal attractions was the parade of a naval brigade made up of U.S. bluejackets and marines on Sept. 11, from the Coast Squadron, and the naval training station. The battalion was made up as follows: Platoon of police, Newport band, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., commanding brigade; aides, Ensign W. J. Moses, U.S.N.; Paymr. F. H. Lemly, U.S.N.; Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, brigade adjutant. Coast Squadron Battalion, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Plunkett, commanding; marine guard, U.S.S. Texas, 1st Lieut. F. Halford, U.S.M.C., commanding; 1st Co. Bluejackets, U.S.S. Texas, Ensign F. L. Oliver commanding; 2d Co., Bluejackets, U.S.S. Texas, Ensign W. H. Vernon commanding; 3d Co. U.S.S. Florida, Ensign Smith commanding; 4th Co., U.S.S. Arkansas, Ensign W. D. Puleston commanding; 5th Co., U.S.S. Nevada, Lieut. M. St. C. Ellis commanding; Lieut. F. R. Paine, U.S.N., commanding force of apprentices. U.S. Texas Band; 1st Seaman Apprentice Battal-

lion, Boatswain Riley commanding; adjutant, Instructor Wilkinson. First Co., Instructor Smith; 2d Co., Instructor Jefferies; 3d Co., Instructor Walcott; naval training station band; 2d Seaman Apprentice Battalion, Mate Mackay commanding; adjutant, Instructor Atley. First Co., Instructor Perry; 2d Co., Instructor Wendall; 3d Co., Instructor Fisher; 3d Seaman Apprentice Battalion, Boatswain Damon commanding; adjutant, Garrison. First Co., Instructor Hansen; 2d Co., Instructor Witting; 3d Co., Instructor Martin. The review of the naval parade took place at the City Hall and was an imposing event. The reviewing party was on the broad steps, and comprised Admiral F. W. Dickens, Capt. R. H. Galt, Capt. G. A. Bicknell, Comdr. Albert Gleaves, Lieut. C. L. Hussey and Lieut. W. C. Watts, representing the Navy; with Hon. Perry Belmont, Hon. Melville Bull, Mayor Boyle and Collector of the Port Hammett in the front, while ranged behind were members of the city government and of the Old Home Week committee. At the torpedo station there were some pretty illuminating effects. There was a large electric star over each of the seven cottages and three over the office and quarter of the commandant. At Fort Adams one large electric star was shown just south of the north dock, making a pretty showing. The searchlights were also called into use and streams of light were thrown over the city.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Harry Birdwhistell Jordan, Ord. Dept. (Cavalry), U.S.A., and Miss Adeleta Chertel Burruss were quietly married in Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 9 at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. B. D. Tucker, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. The bride is a member of one of the most distinguished families in Virginia. She is a member of the Holland Dames, one of the most exclusive of American societies, by right of her mother's descent from Knickerbocker ancestry, her mother, her sister and herself being the only members of the society in Norfolk. She is also a member of the Huguenot Society of New York, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Lieutenant Jordan is a Kentuckian whose ancestors originally came from Virginia, and he is connected by blood with some of the most exclusive families of the Old Dominion. He is a graduate of the class of 1901, U.S. Military Academy. After their wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan will go to Springfield Armory, where Lieutenant Jordan is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dougherty, of Leavenworth, Kans., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lillian, to Lieut. Augustus Bennett Warfield, Art. Corps, the marriage to be celebrated Nov. 8 at Third avenue and Spruce streets, Leavenworth, Kans.

We noted briefly in our last issue the marriage of Capt. William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sophie C. Poe at Twickenham, England. Mrs. Poe is the widow of Naval Cadet C. C. Poe, U.S.N., who was honorably discharged in June, 1887, who died about ten years ago. With his bride, Captain Swinburne will return to the United States on Sept. 25. They will make their home at No. 2028 Hillyer place, Washington, D.C. Captain Swinburne is one of the youngest appearing men in the Navy for his age and is extremely athletic.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Nostrand, of Orange, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Amy, to Lieut. Torrey B. Maghee, 24th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Aletta Glover and Dr. Frederick L. Benton, U. S.N., were married in Washington, D.C., Sept. 5, at the Rochambeau Hotel. A portion of the marine band orchestra played Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bridal procession entered the parlor. Capt. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C., and Dr. Paul E. McDonnold, U.S.N., were the groomsmen. The bride was attired in white Japanese gauze embroidered in pink cherry blossoms, a wreath of pink roses on her hair and a pink shower from her bouquet of roses streaming against her white gown. She was escorted by her brother-in-law, Lieut. Col. H. K. White, U.S.M.C., to the bower of green palms, where she was awaited by the groom and his best man, Lieut. Col. George Barnett, of the Marine Corps. The officiating clergyman was Chaplain Frank Thompson, U.S.N., a cousin of the bride, and her brother, Mr. Thomas Mann Thompson, jr., gave her away. Only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, and among these a goodly sprinkling of officers of Navy and Marine Corps. Mrs. Benton is the daughter of Capt. Thomas Mann Randolph Thompson, of Southport, N.C., a great-granddaughter of Richard Thompson and a great-grandniece of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Her first husband, Lieut. H. D. Glover, of the Revenue Cutter Service, died just after the Spanish War from illness incident to the service, leaving a very youthful widow. The groom is the son of Dr. S. H. Benton, of Brooklyn, N.Y. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served in the apartments of Col. and Mrs. H. K. White. The table decorations were pink roses, pink dahlias and candles capped with pink shades. The ices and bonbons were pink. Surg. and Mrs. Benton left on a midnight train for the North, and will make their home in Brooklyn, N. Y., the groom being stationed at the naval hospital there. Mrs. Benton is the fourth daughter of her family to marry into the Navy.

Lieut. B. H. Camden, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Sadie Ella Wood were married in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 7.

The wedding of Lieut. Lewis Turtle, Art. Corps, and Miss Louise Hilliard Wheeler, daughter of Mrs. J. Harold Wheeler, of Baltimore, Md., will take place in that city on Sept. 27 at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels.

Miss Edith Harbison, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Harbison, of San Diego, Cal., was married in that city Aug. 3 to Mr. Edward Cunningham Hinkle, brother of Mrs. C. J. Decker, wife of Dr. Decker, U.S.N. The wedding was at the bride's spacious home, the entire floor of which was most exquisitely decorated with all the florist's art and the help of countless lovely blossoms which were showered upon the bride as a loving tribute from her friends in San Diego. But in the east parlor the most artistic picture met the eye, for here in front of a large and handsomely banked improvised altar the couple took their marriage vows. The room was entirely in white roses and carnations with no color used except ropes of smilax and a background of ferns and palms. The bride advanced leaning on the arm of her father, through the parlors. Then Rev. W. B. Hinson performed the ring ceremony and pronounced the couple man and wife. During the impressive words soft music was played, which was followed by the joyous melody of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin. A more dainty and charming wedding gown could scarcely be imagined

than that worn by the bride. It was of white crepe de Chine over white silk. The waist was nearly covered with the finest-made lace and had a yoke of white chiffon bejeweled with pearls. The skirt was full, with many graceful folds falling from a shirred yoke and ending in a long train. Crowning her head was a veil of white tulle, arranged in a chon at one side in the new effect, caught with a spray of orange blossoms and reaching to the bottom of the gown. Her only other ornamentation was a gold engraved locket and chain from the groom and a diamond pendant from the bride's mother, who was clad in a handsome reception gown of lavender silk. "Last Night" was then sung in a sweet and touching way, after which the party were invited out to the dining room, where a course supper was served in buffet style. Equally elaborate were the decorations here, which were a veritable riot of color and green. A large wedding cake and the bride's cake were cut into slices by the bride. Each guest was also presented with a pretty box of wedding cake tied with white ribbon. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle left for a brief journey, to be followed by a wedding trip to Portland, Ore., where they will be some weeks, after which they will go to San Francisco for an indefinite stay. One of the up-stairs chambers was devoted to an exhibition of the presents, which were many and handsome. Miss Edith Harbison, that was, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Harbison, one of the most highly respected families of San Diego and has endeared herself to her friends. Mr. Hinkle, the groom, is the son of the late Captain Hinkle, and is assistant city clerk.

Capt. Wilmot E. Ellis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Marie Louis Lyon were married at Short Hills, N.J., Sept. 14.

Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong have issued invitations for the marriage of their niece, Alice Marion Dewey, to Mr. William Gurley Cook on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at eight o'clock, at 1747 Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Lawrence Pike Graham removes from the Army one of the landmarks of the Service; one of the school of beaux sabreurs whose deeds have immortalized them. Born in Virginia in 1814, "Pike" Graham entered the Army from civil life as a second lieutenant of the 2d Dragoons, Oct. 13, 1837, nearly seventy years ago. He was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 1, 1839; captain, Aug. 31, 1843, and received the brevet of major May 9, 1846, for gallant conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, being promoted to major of the 2d Dragoons June 14, 1858. Among those with whom Graham served in that famous regiment were William S. Harney, Philip St. George Cooke, Edwin V. Sumner, David E. Twiggs, W. J. Hardee, Samuel D. Sturgis, Wm. H. Grier, Alfred Pleasanton, Charles A. May, John Buford, Henry H. Sibley, Thomas J. Wood, James Oakes, John K. Mizner, Thomas T. Fauntleroy, David S. Stanley, Lewis Merrill and John Pegram, all well known to Army history. Without knowing it then, these men were in training for the great clash of arms which, coming later, saw them arrayed against one another on the field of battle. A native of Virginia, Graham continued to serve his Government loyally, and though he was approaching his half century when the war broke out, he took an active part in it, being appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers Aug. 31, 1861. He received his promotion to lieutenant colonel, 5th Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1861, and to colonel, 4th Cavalry, May 9, 1864. March 13, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier general, U.S.A., "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." He was mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 24, 1864, and was retired as colonel Dec. 15, 1870, at his own request, after over thirty years' service, so that he had continued for more than a generation on the retired list. His death occurred Sept. 12 in Washington, D.C., where he had lived for many years, as the result of a fall at Warm Springs, Va., last July. In 1841 he married Miss Julia Hutchinson, who died two years ago, just two months after the couple had celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary. He had two sons, both of whom are dead and both are buried at Arlington. General Graham survived his entire immediate family and was attended during his illness by his niece, Miss Frances G. Overton, of 1513 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C. James D. Graham, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1865, and died in 1868 at the age of twenty-five while a first lieutenant of the 2d Cavalry, was the son of General Graham. Innis N. Palmer, of the Army, was the General's brother-in-law. General Graham was a tall, fine-looking man, of distinguished presence and in personal appearance he realized the ideal of a cavalryman. His service included duty in the War with the Seminoles and in other Indian campaigns, as well as in the War with Mexico and the War of the Rebellion.

Dr. James Laws, a former medical officer in the Navy, died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 13, aged seventy-eight years. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy June 29, 1855, and resigned March 24, 1866. Among the vessels he served on were the Powhatan, Despatch, Savannah and Octorara. He was chief surgeon of the Kane Arctic relief expedition and received from Queen Victoria a decoration for his services. After resigning from the Navy he resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia until 1883, since when he had been an examining surgeon in the Pension Bureau at Washington.

Funeral services over the remains of Capt. Charles F. Parker, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who died at Fort Sill, O.T., Sept. 3, were held on Sept. 5, all the officers attending mounted. The pallbearers were Captains Haynes, Sturgis, Hinds, Berry, Kenley and Gatley, U.S.A., and the body bearers six sergeants from the regiment. The escort consisted of four pieces from the 13th Battery, F.A., under command of Capt. John T. Martin, U.S.A. The body of Captain Parker was embalmed and shipped to his father at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Major Niles, Artillery Corps, accompanied the remains. Col. Walter Howe, commanding the Provisional Regiment, in a regimental order announcing the death of Captain Parker, says: "Captain Parker was respected by all who came in contact with him for his intelligence and ability; he was beloved by those who knew him best for his straightforward, manly character. By the death of Captain Parker both the 2d Provisional Regiment and the Artillery Corps have sustained a severe loss."

In an official circular dated Sept. 8, announcing the death of Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin, deputy commissary general, U.S.A., on Aug. 28, 1905, at Manila, P.I., noted in our issue of Sept. 2, Comsy. Gen. J. F.

Weston, U.S.A., says in part: "In the early portion of his Army career he was stationed on the frontier and participated in the notable Indian campaigns of the 7th Cavalry. He was transferred to San Francisco in 1896. During and following the Spanish-American War, while stationed there as purchasing commissary, he rendered arduous and important service, and in every way proved himself fully equal to the great responsibilities that devolved upon him. He did more purchasing and had a wider experience during the period when there was a big army in the Philippines and during the China expedition, than any other officer in the Department. While holding the office of subsistence superintendent of the Army transport service at San Francisco, and when that service was at its maximum, he labored indefatigably and effectively, and acquitted himself with the greatest credit. Colonel Baldwin left the United States for the Philippines in January, 1903, to take charge of the depot at Manila and had an active and successful tour in the islands, cut short by his untimely end. He proved an able administrator, met every demand made upon him in a time of trial and difficulty, and through his exertions and vigilance saved thousands of dollars to the Government. His work at that depot cannot be too highly commended. He exhibited energy, foresight, and executive capacity in his work. He possessed initiative, was quick of decision, thorough in method, and untiring. He was a big man in every way—in physique, in brain, in heart—and was in a marked degree a man of action. He did things, and this positive element was reflected in earnest convictions, in strong attachments, and in a loyal nature. Colonel Baldwin was a man of the highest character—was conscientious, generous, and appreciative. Popular alike with soldier and civilian, he made friends easily and held them. In every field of service, as well as in social life, he won respect and confidence, and met that infallible test which bears testimony to the nobility of man's nature—that of being beloved by his subordinates. His death came suddenly and as a great shock, while yet in the prime of physical and mental manhood and at a time of his greatest usefulness. The Corps has lost one of its ablest officers and administrators and the Commissary General a loyal and devoted friend, but he will long be mourned and remembered by a circle far wider than that circumscribed by the Army."

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Egerton, mother of Mrs. Walter D. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, 14th U.S. Cav., died suddenly on Sept. 3 at the home of her father, Wakefield, Virginia. She is survived by five other children.

Mr. Harry Innes Todd, eldest son of Rear Admiral C. C. Todd, U.S.N., retired, died at Crozet, Va., Aug. 30.

Med. Insp. Vernon H. Taylor, of the Philippine Constabulary, was drowned recently in the Philippines. No details of his death have as yet been received. A despatch also erroneously stated that he belonged to the Navy, instead of the Constabulary.

The Military Secretary has been advised of the death from general peritonitis of 1st Lieut. Robert B. McConnell, 9th Inf., which occurred at Camp Wilhelm, Philippine Islands, Sept. 12, 1905. Lieutenant McConnell enlisted in Company H, 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, May 10, 1898; was promoted second lieutenant of that regiment June 13, 1899; honorably mustered out Aug. 23, 1899. He subsequently enlisted in Company D, 39th Infantry, U.S. Vols., and was promoted second lieutenant of that regiment Sept. 26, 1900, from which he was mustered out on May 6, 1901. He accepted an appointment as second lieutenant of the 24th Regular Infantry Aug. 10, 1901, and was promoted first lieutenant, 9th Inf., June 8, 1904.

Brig. Gen. George H. Weeks, U.S.A., retired, who served as Quartermaster General of the Army from Feb. 16, 1897, to Feb. 3, 1898, and had previously seen long and extensive service, died at his home in Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, after a brief illness. He was born in New Hampshire, and was appointed a cadet to the U.S.M.A. from Maine, July 1, 1853, and was graduated and promoted to brevet second lieutenant of Artillery July 1, 1857. He was promoted second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, Feb. 10, 1859, and first lieutenant May 14, 1861; captain and A.Q.M., March 24, 1862; major and Q.M., May 29, 1876; lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M.G., Oct. 19, 1888; colonel and A.Q.M., May 16, 1895, and brigadier general and Q.M.G., Feb. 16, 1897. He was retired Feb. 3, 1898, by operation of law. His first duty was in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. Among other subsequent duties he was on frontier duty at Fort Ridgely, Minn., during 1859-60, and took part in the expedition to Yellow Medicine river, Minn., and Fort Ridgely, Minn., 1860-61. During the War of the Rebellion he served as chief quartermaster, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Virginia and Peninsular campaign, and was in charge of Hagerstown Depot, Md., for supplying the Army of the Potomac from Sept. 20 to Nov. 25, 1862. He was depot Q.M. at Albany, N.Y., from Jan. 12, 1863, to Dec. 6, 1864, and chief Q.M., Northern District of New York, to July 31, 1865, and of the Department of Columbia from Sept. 13 to Dec. 8, 1865. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Q.M.D. during the Rebellion. After the war he served on various posts of duty in the Q.M.D., and as chief Q.M., Division of the Pacific, from Aug. 8 to Nov. 24, 1883, was in the field on General Howard's expedition in 1887 against the Nez Percés Indians. He has two sons in the Army, Capt. George McK. Weeks, 14th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, 21st Inf.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d U.S. Inf., at Fort Liscum, Alaska, Aug. 29.

Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., left on Sept. 1 for Fort Riley, to undergo treatment for his eyes.

Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., from his summer trip. Mrs. and the Misses Humphrey will return about Oct. 1.

Major H. F. Hodges, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hodges, were reported among the passengers sailing from New York, Sept. 11, for Genoa on the Königin Luise, of the North German Lloyd Line.

General Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie have left Washington, D.C., for the Elkton Hotel, Elkton, Va. Elkton is quite famous for its fine lithia water and has become quite a favorite summer resort.

Gen. William Sinclair, U.S.A., and wife are in Washington, D.C., for a short stay from the Healing Springs, Va., and will return to the mountains of Virginia before settling in their apartment at the Rochambeau for the winter.

Gen. S. B. M. Young is at the New Willard hotel, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., registered at the Ebbitt hotel, Washington, D.C., during the past week.

Rear Admiral Upshur, U.S.N., and Mrs. Upshur, have passed the summer at Nahant, Mass., and will return to Washington, D.C., in October.

A son, Baurly Bradford Richardson, was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, N.H., on Sept. 1.

Miss Hatfield, the young daughter of Colonel Hatfield, U.S.A., has left Fort Myer, Va., to visit Mrs. Craigie, wife of General Craigie, at Elkton, Va.

Mr. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is acting in the absence of Secretary Bonaparte, who will remain away from his headquarters at the Navy Department until about Sept. 20.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bingham, are still at Narragansett Pier, R.I., where they have passed the summer. Mrs. Fanor, the sister of Mrs. Bingham, and her friend, Mrs. Leach, are at the Elkton hotel, Elkton, Va.

Among the members of the board of consulting engineers of the Panama Canal, who held a conference with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N.Y., on Sept. 11, were Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., chairman; Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A., and Capt. J. C. Oakes, U.S.A., secretary of the board.

Lieuts. George E. Goodrich and Dwight B. Lawton, 30th U.S. Inf., gave the first of a series of dinners at their quarters at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Sept. 9, in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Sharpe. The color scheme was green and white, and cut glass and silver candelabra formed the principal decorations.

Mrs. and the Misses Southerland, wife and daughters of Commander Southerland, of the Cleveland, have left Magnolia, where they have been since June, and taken rooms at the Sweetwater hotel, Bedford Springs, Mass., for the autumn season, expecting to return to their Washington home late in October.

Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Dalton, 16th Inf., who, with their two young sons, have been the guests of Captain Dalton's parents, Col. and Mrs. J. F. Dalton, in Salem, Mass., during the summer, intend to leave Salem for San Francisco about Sept. 25, sailing for Manila Oct. 6, whence Captain Dalton will join his regiment.

A dinner was tendered Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, assistant surgeon, by his friend Dr. Melvin M. Wauden, of Philadelphia, at the Belgravia hotel, on Tuesday night, Sept. 12. Among those present were Drs. P. F. Moylan, J. J. Moylan, Lambert Ott, J. C. Hynn, Higgins, and Messrs. J. V. Altenider and McCloskey. The occasion of this dinner was the departure of the doctor from Philadelphia.

Among the more important of recent orders those of P.A. Paymr. Ignatius T. Hagner, U.S.N., are of interest. Paymaster Hagner is detached from duty on board the U.S.R.S. Independence at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and ordered to the naval station at Honolulu for service as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper. He will sail from San Francisco Oct. 12, relieving Asst. Paymr. Arthur S. Brown, U.S.N., who has been ordered to Cavite as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., on duty at New Orleans, La., and who was stricken with yellow fever, Sept. 3, was appointed to West Point in 1882, becoming a second lieutenant in the 11th Infantry in 1886. He resigned his commission in 1888. He is well known in New York, where he served in the 13th Regiment, Troop C, and was also colonel of the 14th Regiment. During the Spanish-American War he was captain of Troop C, New York Volunteer Cavalry. In 1901 he was appointed a quartermaster in the Army, with the rank of captain.

Hon. and Mrs. Perry Belmont entertained at dinner at their home in Newport, R.I., Sept. 11, in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Francis W. Dickinson, some thirty guests being present. These guests included Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., and His Honor Mayor Boyle, and others. A portion of the service used for the dinner was that presented to Commodore Perry by the merchants of New York and Boston, as a token of their appreciation as American citizens for the services Commodore Perry had performed in securing the treaty between the United States and Japan. About the estate were many former belongings of Commodore Perry, which were bequeathed to his grandson, Hon. Perry Belmont, which were looked over with marked interest by the guests of the evening, who after dinner went forth to look upon the illuminations on shore and afloat, incident to the celebration of Old Home Week.

"Mrs. Dewey, the wife of the admiral," says Washington Life, "has always been a popular woman, and this popularity is the sincerest tribute to her good sense and to her womanly sympathies. Recently she has bound the South more closely to her by the return to the proper authorities of the flag of the 28th Alabama Regiment, C.S.A., which was captured by Mrs. Dewey's first husband, Gen. W. B. Hazen, and was until recently in the possession of his widow. When the War Department recently returned the standards which had been fought under years ago, their action concerned only those which were public property and naturally made no provision for the banners held by individuals. By returning the one she possessed, Mrs. Dewey has set a sensible and magnanimous example, and one which redounds infinitely to her credit. The Alabamians have received with much gratitude and praise for the admiral's wife, the flag under which they fought more than a generation ago, and all the parties to the restoration are far happier because of it."

The Russian envoys, M. Witte and Baron Rosen, upon the invitation of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., visited Governors Island on Sept. 9, and took luncheon at the general's headquarters. At the landing at the battery the envoys were greeted by an escort of officers, including Col. Fred A. Smith, Capt. J. K. Miller and T. Norman, Lieuts. A. LaR. Christie and J. J. Moller, all of the 8th U.S. Infantry. After a formal salute M. Witte and Baron Rosen shook hands cordially with all the officers and then boarded the ferryboat General Hancock, which flew the Russian Ambassadors' flag. J. Pierpont Morgan, who had been waiting for the envoys, joined them on the deck. When the General Hancock touched the landing at the island a salute of nineteen guns was fired, and infantrymen were drawn up on both sides of the walk. General Grant, accompanied by M. Witte, led the way to his quarters. After the luncheon there was a formal reception and the envoys saw the main points of interest on the island before returning to Manhattan.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. C. E. Dentler, 11th U.S. Inf., at Fort Russell, Wyo., on Sept. 6.

A daughter, Marie Cook, was born to the wife of Lieut. Seth W. Cook, 10th U.S. Cav., at New Castle, Del.

A son was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. J. R. McAndrews, 1st U.S. Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 24.

Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., returned to Norfolk, Va., Sept. 8, from a trip to New York, Philadelphia, and Spring Lake, N.J.

Lieut. J. E. Stedje, 4th U.S. Cav., is spending a month's leave at Holidon Hill, Newport, R.I., after the national competition at Sea Girt, N.J.

The friends of Mrs. Parker, widow of Major Richard Parker, U.S.A., are glad to hear she has recovered from a serious illness. Mrs. Parker and her daughter, Mrs. Kuhn, passed the summer at Silver Springs, near Washington, D.C.

Miss Mamie Doyle entertained very delightfully at her home in Bute street, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 3, in honor of Miss Addie Burruss and Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, 10th U.S. Cav. Other guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Herman O. Stickney, U.S.N.

Capt. John G. Muir, U.S.M.C., who has been placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps, as the result of disabilities incurred in the line of duty, to date from Aug. 29, entered the Service Jan. 13, 1900, being appointed from the District of Columbia.

Ensigns Kirtner and Van Keuren and Midshipman Ryden, who have been detailed for duty at the Boston Navy Yard in the Construction Corps, will undergo an advanced course of instruction in naval architecture in preparation for commissions in the Construction Corps.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Lemly and their daughter, has returned from an extended residence abroad. Mrs. Lemly's health has been improved by her year's absence. They will place their daughter at school in Washington for the winter, but will remain there but a short time themselves.

Major General Corbin, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Train, U.S.N., Miss Alice Roosevelt, and other members of their party, arrived at Pekin, China, Sept. 12. They were met by the American Minister, Mr. Rockhill, and his wife; Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, M. Wu Ting Fang, vice-president of the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs; M. Liang Tang and other notables.

Lieut. Robert Henry Lewis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., left Hague-on-Lake George, N.Y., Sept. 10, for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he remains until Nov. 1, when he will return to his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Chicago, Ill. Lieutenant Lewis was made a member of the Military Order Loyal Legion of the U.S. in March last. His mother, Mrs. Katherine Norton Lewis, will join him at Fort Sheridan after a few weeks in Boston, Mass.

Comdr. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he will assume service in connection with the Department of Navigation. Commander Pond has had much experience in navigation subjects and has done much good work on the coast, with the Coast Survey office. His last duty was on the Supply, at the Island of Guam. Commander Pond is a property owner in the flourishing town of Vallejo, Cal.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.A., commanding the special squadron sent to Spanish and North African waters to observe the recent solar eclipse, will visit several European observatories before returning to this country. Lieutenant Commander Thomas Washington, U.S.N., who has been on leave at the home of Mrs. Washington's relatives, in Ohio, returned to Washington, D.C., Sept. 11, and resumed his duties in the Bureau of Navigation.

Among those from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., attending the hop at the Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 9, were Capt. and Mrs. C. Laird, U.S.N.; Miss Pauline, of Washington; Miss Susie Persons, Miss Pauline Persons, Miss Mahan, Miss Lizzie Allen, Miss Julia Johnston, Miss Louie Johnston, Miss Mabel Hemmingsway, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Rosalie Langhorne, Miss Amy Wentworth, Miss Jessie Willits, Miss Virginia Willits, Messrs. Shepherd and Hayward Pender, Fitz Lee Hudgins, Thomas Kinkaid, Claud Bain, Mabrey Hart, John Wales, Jr., Clarence Thompson, of Petersburg, William Bruce, William Dey, Dr. Tolfree, U.S.N.; Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Midshipman O. L. Cox, U.S.N., and Midshipman E. L. McSheehy, U.S.N.

At the thirty-ninth annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Denver, Col., the following officers were elected on Sept. 9: Commander in chief, James Tanner, New York; senior vice-commander in chief, Silas W. Cook, Denver; junior vice-commander in chief, Silas H. Towler, Minneapolis; surgeon general, Hugo Philler, Waukesha, Wis.; chaplain in chief, Rev. Father J. G. Leary, Chapman, Kan. Minneapolis was chosen as the meeting place for 1906. The contest for commander in chief was the most interesting feature of the day's sessions. Besides Corporal Tanner, B. Brown, of Zanesville, Ohio; Charles Burrows, of Rutherford, N.J., and Charles G. Burton, of Nevada, Mo., were placed in nomination. Burrows's name was immediately withdrawn. Tanner received 447 votes; Brown, 187, and Burton, 42. Corpl. James Tanner was born in Richmondville, Schoharie county, N.Y., on April 4, 1844. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 87th Regiment of New York Volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he lost both legs. From the position of under doorkeeper in the New York Assembly, Corporal Tanner went to Washington, where he became a clerk in the War Department. In 1866 he came to New York, where he spent several years in the study of law. He later received an appointment in the New York Custom House. In 1876 he was made department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York. Subsequently Corporal Tanner became tax collector in Brooklyn and United States commissioner of pensions. In December, 1889, he was admitted to the bar. As a pension attorney, in later years, he achieved considerable success. Adj. Gen. J. E. Gilman stated in his report that the membership on June 30, 1905, was 232,455. Deaths during the year were 9,152 and the net loss was 14,885. Mrs. Abbie A. Adams, of Superior, Neb., was elected president of the Women's Relief Corps. There were originally five candidates, and the balloting continued for three hours. The financial report presented by Sarah E. Phillips, of Syracuse, N.Y., showed a prosperous condition. The assets on June 30 were \$24,219, with no liabilities. There is a balance in the general fund of \$13,963, and the supplies on hand are appraised at \$5,654. The Daughters of Veterans elected Mrs. Bertha Martin, of Massillon, Ohio, president, to succeed Mrs. Ida E. Warren, of Worcester, Mass.

Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Welsh will return to Fort Hancock, N.Y., on Sept. 15, after spending two months in Michigan.

Comdr. N. R. Usher, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Navigation, resumed his duties in Washington, D.C., Sept. 11, after a short leave spent in the country.

Lieut. P. H. Ueberoth, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, and family have returned to Washington, D.C., from the Great Lakes, and are located at the Stratford.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has returned to Washington, D.C., after twenty days' leave, spent in Northern Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Scott, widow of Col. Robert S. Scott, U.S.A., and the Misses Scott, have returned to their home, 1720 De Sales street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from the New England coast.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding the Southwestern Division, has taken apartments at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., and will receive on Tuesdays from four to six o'clock.

Gen. John J. O'Connell, retired, and Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, have arrived in San Francisco from a long cruise in the South Sea Islands, and will return to their home in Washington, D.C., about Sept. 20.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. J. Sanno return to New York city Sept. 20, and will locate at 164 Madison avenue. Their daughter, Mrs. J. J. Hornbrook, will make a visit before joining her husband at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Chaplain George Robinson, U.S.A., who retired on March 19, 1905, after a service of twenty-eight years in the Army, arrived in New York this week from the Adirondacks, and will leave for Washington, D.C., next week, where he will take up residence.

Lieut. Comdr. William V. Pratt, U.S.N., who has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, to report on Sept. 30, is the son of parents who for many years resided in Shanghai, China, where the elder Pratt was engaged in business. The Pratts, father and son, are, however, natives of the State of Maine.

DEDICATING A CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The scene of the battle of Shiloh is, true to the name of the little church, a peaceful scene. The National Park is in a retired spot. The country around it will never be thickly settled. The Tennessee River will continue to be its only highway. It is certainly an ideal place for a cemetery, especially a true resting spot for warriors, who, of all other people, "after life's fitful fever," should "sleep well."

On Aug. 22 a group of grizzled survivors of the Civil War came upon the scene to dedicate and turn over to the Park Commission the first monument to a Confederate regiment erected in the park. Through the personal efforts of the late Hon. Wm. B. Bate, of Tennessee, the Second Tennessee's part in the battle is commemorated by a bronze soldier boy on a granite pedestal, with suitable inscription. He stands at the top of the slope up which the regiment struggled April 6, 1862, and looking into the grove about the little church. The narrow field at his back was that day a field of blood. Gen. Wm. B. Bate, who led the regiment, was severely wounded as he entered it. Capt. H. J. Cheney, of Nashville, Tenn., represented General Bate and read the outline of an address which Mrs. Bate found among her late husband's papers, which was evidently intended for use by him on the occasion. Miss Leonora Cheney unveiled the monument, which was accepted on behalf of the commission by Gen. Basil Drake. Judge S. F. Wilson, of the Tennessee Court of Chancery Appeals, made the address of presentation. An immense throng was in attendance.

A veteran told of two interesting facts about the regiment thus commemorated. First, that the 2d Tennessee was a regiment of mere boys, their average age scarcely reaching twenty-one. Secondly, every one of those boys had in his pocket an unexpired sixty days' furlough. Theirs was the first of all the Confederate regiments to re-enlist. Having enlisted at the beginning for a year's service, before that time expired they re-enlisted "for the war, short or long." As a reward of the action the Secretary of War had given all its members leave of absence for sixty days. About half this time was expired when General Bate sent out word for his scattered soldiers to come to him at Corinth. They assembled and went into action with their furloughs in their pockets. A third of those in line were killed or disabled in those two fierce days at Shiloh.

ENGINEERING IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Every officer of the Navy, having the welfare of the Service at heart, reads with interest the articles from time to time appearing in your issues on the subject of engineering in the Navy. I think all are agreed that we must have, by some means or other, a force of trained engineers—trained not only in the management of the engines and personnel of a ship, but also trained to think as engineers, to realize the needs of the Navy, to keep abreast of the profession, to take advantage of new ideas, to design and improve machinery and boilers. These last are surely as important to the Navy in the end as the efficient management of engines already built.

Can an officer fulfill satisfactorily these conditions, and at the same time keep up his purely line duties? That is the question the Personnel Act propounded, which many claim to have been already answered emphatically, though others are reluctant to acknowledge it. The evidence certainly seems to be in favor of the former.

The old adage that "practice makes perfect" applies to engineering as well as to other things. How can a line officer, who should give his whole time to the training and care of his division, efficiency of his battery, standing watch and other numerous duties, keep track of affairs in the engine room? How can he keep himself informed of the latest developments in the engineering profession? If he has a sincere liking for engineering he may make a feeble attempt to do this, but if, as is the case with a great many officers, he has no liking for engineer duties, and no desire to be an engineer, the probabilities are that he will not give the engines a thought from one year's end to another. Then comes the time when he is detailed for engineering duties, as likely as not in charge of the engineer's department of a ship, and he is expected to know as much about his duties, and to perform them as efficiently, as though he had spent all his time in the engine room. Not being able to fulfill

these conditions, he must perforce leave nearly everything to his subordinates. Then arises the condition so well described in the "Views of a Warrant Machinist," published in your issue of Sept. 9. After a cruise at sea, the line officer spends a year or more on shore duty. Unless he is detailed for duty at one of the large ship-building plants, he loses entire track of engineering during that time, and by the time he goes to sea again engineering is as vague a science as that "Skinny" of hateful memory which is solemnly buried every year at the Naval Academy.

Is this a satisfactory condition? Can it continue with credit to the Service after the small nucleus of good engineers is gone?

I think the number of those who wish to see the regular engineer corps re-established is small, but a great many think that those line officers who wish to do so should take up permanently the profession of engineering, to the exclusion of other duties. Why not require midshipmen after graduating from the Naval Academy to serve one year on deck and one year in the engine room in a subordinate capacity? That at the expiration of their two years' cruise, they choose which profession they will follow; then let a certain proportion of each class, say ten per cent., be thereafter borne on the Navy list as for engineering duty only. The midshipmen so selected should then be sent to some technical school for one year or more, to be perfected in the higher branches of their profession, such as the designing and construction of machinery.

This is a simple thing, involving no great changes, and by keeping the present law in operation till the needs of the engineering branch are supplied, a gradual change is made for the better.

Allow all of those former engineers who wish to do so to return to engineering duty only, and all ensigns who wish to, not exceeding ten per cent., to perform engineering duty only. So far there have been twelve officers detailed to specialize in engineering, four of whom are now above the rank of ensign. Taking the July Register as our basis, we should then have a body of officers for engineering duty only composed about as follows:

Old engineers: four captains, 17 commanders, 21 lieutenant commanders, 20 lieutenants. Now specializing, four lieutenants. Seventeen ensigns (ten per cent. of total number). Total, 90. Of these all but twenty-one are available for sea service. Seventeen would be added in the next two years and thereafter the increase would be more rapid.

What is the matter with this scheme? It seems fair to all, and while not immediately supplying the needs of the Navy in the way of engineers, it affords a basis and opens the way for enlargement.

ENGINEER.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your admirable article entitled "Peace and Its Conditions," in the JOURNAL of Sept. 9, appears the following statement: "A careful study of that treaty leads to the conclusion that while Japan has triumphed in war, Russia has triumphed in diplomacy." From the above extract the inference seems to be warranted that you are of the opinion that better terms, greater concessions, might have been extorted from Russia had Japan been more persistent in her demands, or had she placed her interests in the hands of more skillful diplomats. While this conclusion may be correct, it is not in accord with the repeated declaration of both M. Witte and the Czar, that not one kopeck of indemnity nor one foot of Russian territory would be yielded by Russia. If the Emperor of Japan was not fully convinced that the terms finally agreed upon represented the utmost concession that Russia could be induced to make and that their rejection by Japan would be promptly followed by a rupture of the peace negotiations, it is difficult to understand why he allowed himself to accept those terms. Surely, he must have been as well informed as anyone, except the Czar, could be as to the point beyond which Russia would not yield. And, if the Czar of Russia had fully determined and directed that no concessions should be made other than those finally embodied in the treaty, and if Japan preferred to forego her other demands rather than allow the war, with all its waste of blood and treasure, to proceed, can the resulting treaty be said to be a triumph of Russian diplomacy? Is it not rather a triumph of Japanese magnanimity and humanity?

C. B.

The question of the length of the Army overcoat is more important than might appear at the first glance. The short coat allows greater freedom of motion and is therefore more convenient in marching or other exercises, but the long overcoat is of advantage where this additional protection is most needed, as during sentry duty and at night, when the soldier is compelled to sleep in the open. It is not likely therefore that the recommendation in favor of shortening the Army overcoat will be adopted.

The experiment of purchasing mules in Argentina for the British army in India is stated to have proved a most successful one; 6,000 were landed in India at an average cost of Rs. 234, about \$78.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Sept. 10 from the commanding officer, Fort Keogh, Mont., that Troop I, 6th Cav. (two officers and forty-seven enlisted men), left Fort Keogh, Mont., on that date for Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for station.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 3, 1905.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.
State and city boards of health here have disagreed regarding quarantining this city against infected points. State board has finally quarantined State against all such points. No cases in this city. Press reports eleven new cases and one death at Pensacola. Fort Barrancas is vigilant in protecting post against infection outside of Pensacola and certain Mississippi towns, namely: Vicksburg, Natchez, Jackson, and Gulfport. There are no infected points in this department. State of Alabama is reported as quarantining against entire State of Florida because of large increase at Pensacola. WALTZ.

S.O. SEPT. 14, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut. Winslow H. Reeves, Art. Corps, is honorably discharged, to take effect Sept. 14.
The following changes in stations of assistant surgeons are ordered: First Lieut. John H. Allen is relieved duty at the Army General Hospital, San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Sill.
First Lieut. Edwin W. Rich relieved duty at depot of

recruits and casuals, Fort McDowell, and will proceed to Fort Ontario.

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, military secretary to Governors Island, for duty as military secretary Division of Atlantic.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf.

Major Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., relieved duty Norwich University, and will join his regiment.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 24, SEPT. 7, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

The 11th Battery, Field Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will proceed on or about Sept. 18 for Fort Adams, R.I., where, upon arrival, it will take station.

G.O. 52, AUG. 30, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and announced as Chief Signal Officer of this Department, with station in San Francisco, to take effect Sept. 1, 1905, relieving Major Eugene O. Fehet, Signal Corps, of those duties to enable the latter to comply with Par. 6, S.O., No. 149, June 23, 1905, W.D.

Captain Wildman will proceed to San Francisco, Sept. 1, for the duties indicated.

G.O. 32, SEPT. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

E. S. GODFREY, Col., 9th Cav.

G.O. 33, SEPT. 8, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The detachment of troops stationed at Fort Omaha, will be reduced on the 11th instant to one officer, three non-commissioned officers and fifteen privates, and the Hospital Corps detachment assigned by special orders from these headquarters.

Co. M, 30th Inf., now in camp at that post, will proceed by marching on the date mentioned to its proper station, Fort Crook, Neb., leaving the detachment designated above. Necessary camp equipment, rations and transportation will be left with the detachment. Upon arrival of a company of the Signal Corps at Fort Omaha, re-establishing that post, the detachment of Co. M, 30th Inf., will stand relieved and will return to Fort Crook with all quartermaster's and other property pertaining to the latter post; the detachment of the Hospital Corps will report to the commanding officer of the incoming troops for duty at the post. The commanding officer, Fort Crook, will provide from his post the necessary transportation to accomplish these movements.

G.O. 20, SEPT. 6, 1905, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Co. D, Signal Corps, will, as soon as practicable after being assembled at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., proceed under command of Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps, to Omaha Barracks, Neb., and take station.

Co. F, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in this Division to take effect Oct. 5, and will proceed to the Philippine Islands, under command of 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps, on the transport scheduled to sail on that date and relieve Co. E, Signal Corps, which will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and take station.

Co. F will proceed from Benicia Barracks to San Francisco and be embarked under the direction of the commanding general, Department of California.

G.O. 23, SEPT. 1, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

The following change of station of troops in this Department is ordered:

Field staff and non-commissioned staff, 1st Battalion and Co. A, C and D, 26th Inf., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Co. B, 26th Inf., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Ringgold, Texas.

Field staff and non-commissioned staff, 2d Battalion, and Cos. E, F and G, 26th Inf., from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Co. H, 26th Inf., from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

All movements except as hereafter specified will be made by marching, all heavy baggage and company property being shipped by rail.

Co. H, 26th Inf., will proceed by marching from Fort Ringgold, using transportation from that post, in time to reach Fort McIntosh by Oct. 1, and will take temporary station at that post until the arrival thereof of Companies A, C and D, 26th Inf., when Co. H will proceed to Fort Sam Houston by rail.

The field staff and non-commissioned staff, 1st Battalion, and Cos. A, B, C and D, 26th Inf., will proceed by marching from Fort Sam Houston, and the field staff, and non-commissioned staff, 2d Battalion, and Cos. E, F and G, 26th Inf., will proceed by marching from Fort McIntosh, Texas, in time to reach Dilley, Texas, on Oct. 10.

Upon arrival at Fort McIntosh, Co. B will take the transportation brought from Fort Ringgold by Co. H and proceed by marching to Fort Ringgold.

All companies will be furnished with at least the full field allowance of wagon transportation, as provided by the Field Service Regulations. Only the tentage absolutely necessary on the march will be taken.

The marches will be conducted as practice marches, and the detachment commanders will make full report thereof, accompanied by maps of the route traversed.

Second Lieut. George S. Gillis, quartermaster and commissary at Fort McIntosh, will not accompany the field and staff of his battalion on the march, but will remain on duty at Fort McIntosh until the completion of the transfer of the funds and property for which he is accountable, to his successor, and will then proceed by rail to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 11, SEPT. 3, 1905, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

I. In compliance with Par. 9, S.O. No. 147, dated June 26, 1905, and Par. 20, S.O. No. 182, dated Aug. 8, 1905, c.s., W.D., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the District of Porto Rico.

C. J. CRANE, Lieut. Col., U.S. Inf., Mil. Sec.

II. In compliance with Par. 9, S.O. No. 147, c.s., W.D., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Porto Rico.

H. K. BAILEY, Lieut. Col., 25th Inf., Commanding.

G.O. 50, JULY 25, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following assignments of troops in this Department are ordered, to take effect upon the arrival of the transport Logan, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1905:

The Headquarters and Band, 7th Cav., will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, and take station.
The 3d Squadron, 7th Cav., will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, and take station.

The 1st Squadron, 8th Cav., will proceed to Santa Mesa Garrison, Manila, P.I., and take temporary station, and thence to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for permanent station, when quarters are available. Heavy baggage of this squadron will be sent to Port William McKinley.

Co. B, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and take station.

G.O. 51, JULY 31, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 27th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Mariveles, Bataan, P.I., will proceed to Camp Antique, Tabaco, Albay, for duty. Upon the departure of the 27th Co., Phils

pine Scouts, from Mariveles, that station will be abandoned.

G.O. 24, JULY 22, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
In compliance with authority from the division commander the month of November is announced as the supplementary season for small arms target practice in this department.
By command of Brigadier General Buchanan:
JOHN V. WHITE, Major, Military Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 10, 1905, is granted Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee. (Sept. 5, D.T.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Capt. George L. Goodale is relieved from duty in charge of construction at Fort Stevens, Ore., and Fort Columbia, Wash., and will then proceed to Boston, Mass., and assume charge of construction work at Fort Warren, Fort Strong, Fort Banks, Fort Revere, Fort Andrews, Fort Rodman and Fort Stanish, Mass., and Fort Stark, N.H., relieving Major John E. Baxter of those duties. Major Baxter will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Major Moses G. Zainski, Q.M., in addition to his present duties will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for duty as chief Q.M. of that department, relieving Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, deputy Q.M.G., of that duty. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Patterson, Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Campbell, West Point, N.Y., will be sent to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles A. Stuart, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Lefever, Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joe C. Platt, Fort Apache, Ariz., will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Par. 7 and 8, S.O. 209, W.D., Sept. 9, 1905, relating respectively to Post Q.M. Sergts. Thomas Patterson and Charles Campbell are revoked. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. William Elliott, C.S., from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary at Chicago, Ill., to Atlanta, Ga. Col. Henry B. Osgood, asst. C.S. general, from duty as chief commissary, Department of the Gulf, and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., not later than Sept. 20, 1905, for duty as chief commissary, Department of the East. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 201, Aug. 30, 1905, W.D., is amended to read as follows: Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, deputy commissary general, is relieved from duty as chief commissary, Department of the East, and will proceed to Manila, for duty as chief commissary of that division, relieving Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy commissary general, who will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Sept. 3, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Wikander, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for transportation to Fort Davis, Alaska, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Hugo Laskowski. (Aug. 29, D. Cal.)

Par. 7, S.O. 201, W.D., Aug. 30, 1905, relating to Post Commissary Sergt. Julius Jensen, is revoked. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Julius Jensen is relieved from duty in the office of the chief commissary, Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will report to the C.O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Benedict Landau will be assigned for duty on the transport Wright. (July 17, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Louis Lemmer, San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, will, upon the abandonment of that station, proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (July 19, Phil. Div.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for temporary duty. (Aug. 30, D.G.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Fred T. Koyle. (Sept. 5, D.T.)

Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall, will, upon being relieved from duty at Fort Fremont, S.C., by Contract Surg. Francis A. Halliday, return to his proper station, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (Sept. 5, D.G.)

First Lieut. Harry G. Humphreys, asst. surg., now on duty at Iloilo, to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (July 24, D. Vis.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner, is extended twenty-four days. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George Newlove is granted leave of absence for two months, with permission to visit the United States, and to apply for an extension of one month. He will take the transport scheduled to sail Aug. 15, 1905, for duty thereon en route to San Francisco, Cal. (July 22, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. William E. Cass is granted leave of absence for four months, with permission to visit the United States. He will take the transport scheduled to sail Aug. 15, 1905, for duty thereon en route to San Francisco, Cal. (July 22, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. Ralph W. Newton, now at Indang, Cavite, having been relieved from duty with troops in the field, will proceed to Manila, for instructions. (July 20, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Ralph W. Newton will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. Contract Surg. Thomas B. McCown will proceed to Candelaria, Tayabas, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. James Pascoe, who will proceed to Atimonan, Tayabas, for duty. (July 27, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Harry G. Humphreys, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., Base Hospital, Iloilo, for duty. (June 30, D. Vis.)

First Lieut. Paul L. Freeman, asst. surg., to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, for duty. (June 29, D.V.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 200, Aug. 23, 1905, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Clarence L. Cole, asst. surg., to report to the C.O. of Companies C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, to accompany that command to the Philippine Islands, is so amended as to direct Lieutenant Cole to accompany the command to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival at that place after the completion of his duty with the command to proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco on or about Oct. 5, 1905, to Manila, for duty. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

The following named medical officers are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transports to sail from Manila on or about the dates set opposite the names of the officers to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Military Secretary of the Army for further orders: Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surg. general, Oct. 15, 1905; Lieut. Col. William H. Corbuser, deputy surg. general, Jan. 15, 1906. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 185, c.s., these headquarters, directing 1st Lieut. F. T. Woodbury, asst. surg., to return with the 1st Battalion, 23d Inf., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., is so amended as to direct him to remain on duty at Sea Girt, N.J., until the departure of the 3d Battalion, 5th Inf., and to accompany that battalion to his proper station—Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. (Sept. 9, D.E.)

The following named medical officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, to be held at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 26 to 29, 1905: Col. Valery Havard, asst. surg. gen.; Major William C. Borden, surg.; Major Charles M. Gandy, surg. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

The following named assistant surgeons are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transports to sail from Manila on or about the dates designated after the names of the officers to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Military Secretary of the Army for further orders: First Lieuts. Samuel E. Lambert, Dec. 15, 1905; William H. Moncrief, Dec. 15, 1905; William T. Davis, Dec. 15, 1905; Charles F. Morse, Dec. 15, 1905; Clarence H. Connor, Dec. 15, 1905; Nelson Gopen, Dec. 15, 1905; Louis C. Duncan, Dec. 15, 1905; Philip W. Huntington, Dec. 15, 1905; Cary A. Snoddy, Jan. 15, 1906; Samuel J. Morris, Jan. 15, 1906; Harry S. Purnell, Jan. 15, 1906; John W. Hanner, Jan. 15, 1906; Horace D. Bloomer, Jan. 15, 1906; Leon T. Le Wald, Jan. 15, 1906; Robert L. Carswell, Feb. 15, 1906. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

The following named assistant surgeons are relieved from duty at the stations designated after their respective names, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transports to sail from that place on or about the dates specified to Manila, P.I., and report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty: First Lieut. William Roberts, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Nov. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. William E. Vose, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Edmund D. Shortridge, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. George F. Juennemann, Fort Ringgold, Texas, Nov. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Samuel M. DeLoe, Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Chidester, Fort Lawton, Wash., Dec. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Wallace De Witt, Fort Washackie, Wyo., Dec. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, Fort Wright, Wash., Dec. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Reynolds, Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Dec. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrew, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 5, 1905; 1st Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Fort Greble, R.I., Jan. 5, 1906; 1st Lieut. James I. Mabey, Fort Casey, Wash., Jan. 5, 1906. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Contract Surg. James S. Kennedy will, upon the abandonment of Fort Grant, Ariz., proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. John J. Reilly, asst. surg., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report Sept. 18, 1905, to Major Charles Richard, surg., president of the board of medical officers, for examination to determine his fitness for tropical service. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: First Lieut. William W. Reno, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles C. Billingslea, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty, relieving Major Harry M. Hallock, surg., who will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James J. Cook, H.C., now at Rahway, N.J., will report Sept. 20, 1905, at Fort Du Pont, Del., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class John Hodgins, H.C., who will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila, on the transport leaving San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1905. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

Par. 26, S.O. 201, W.D., Aug. 30, 1905, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Elmer J. Britton, H.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., and Sergt. 1st Class Harry T. Brown, H.C., Fort Greble, R.I., is revoked. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Person, H.C., Fort Duchesne, Utah, upon expiration of the furlough for three months authorized Aug. 23, 1905, will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William A. McGuire, H.C. Sergeant McGuire will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there by the first available transport to Manila. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John R. Behre, H.C., now at Fort of Iloilo, Holo, Pangasinan, for temporary duty, July 25, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Theodore H. Connor, H.C., now at Camp Connell, Samar, is relieved from duty at that station, and will be sent to Camp Hartshorne, Samar, for duty, relieving Sergt. William Lederer, H.C., who will be sent to Iloilo Base Hospital for observation and treatment. (July 1, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class August Zerbini, H.C., is relieved from duty at Cotabato, Mindanao, and will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty. (July 20, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Bristow, H.C., Parang, Mindanao, is relieved from duty at his present station. He will be sent to report to the C.O. of the casual detachment, division hospital, Manila, to await the sailing of the first available transport leaving this port for the United States, when he will report to the C.O. of such vessel, for duty thereon en route to Nagasaki, Japan, where he is authorized to take advantage of furlough for two months, granted him. Upon expiration of furlough he will take the first available transport sailing from Nagasaki to the United States, for duty thereon en route to San Francisco, where upon arrival he will report at Angel Island, Cal., to avail himself of a further furlough for a period of one month. (July 21, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herman Loth, H.C., Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, is relieved from duty at his present station, and will be sent to Division Hospital, Manila, to await the sailing of the first available transport leaving for the United States, at which time he will report for duty thereon en route to San Francisco, Cal., where, upon arrival, he will report for assignment to duty. (July 21, D.P.)

Sergt. Frederick Luffman, H.C., is relieved from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and will proceed to Gumay, Samar, for duty. (July 20, D.V.)

Sergt. Cecil H. Anderson, H.C., Pasay Barracks, Manila, appointed to rank as such from May 27, 1905, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (July 18, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. Samuel M. Montgomery, H.C., now from duty at the Base Hospital, Iloilo, to Cagpili, Samar. (July 10, D.V.)

Sergt. Andrew J. Robinson, H.C., will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., to report at that post not later than Sept. 11, 1905, for examination for the position of sergeant, 1st class, Hospital Corps. (Sept. 7, D.E.)

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at the following named posts on Monday, Sept. 11, 1905, for the examination of candidates of the Hospital Corps for promotion: Fort Brady, Mich.: Capt. F. M. C. Usher, asst. Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Major Henry I. Raymond, Surgt. 1st Lieut. Ernest L. Ruffner, asst. surg. Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg. Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg.; Fort Thomas, Ky.: Major William J. Wakeman, surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg. Fort Wayne, Mich.: Major Charles M. Gandy, surg. (Aug. 29, D. Lakes.)

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at the following posts beginning Sept. 11 and ending Sept. 16, 1905, for the examination of sergeants of the Hospital Corps for promotion to the grade of sergeant, first class: At Key West Barracks, Fla.: Capt. John H. Stone, asst. surg. For examinations of Sergts. John P. Adams, Francis B. Chase and William D. Evans, at Fort Barrancas, Ariz.: Capt. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., U.S.A. For the examination of Sergts. Henry V. Garland and Frank M. Osborne, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg., U.S.A. For examination of Sergt. Brooks DeF. Norwood. (Sept. 1, D.G.)

The C.O., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will send Sergt. Gottlob D. Myers, H.C., for duty at Fort Robinson, Neb. (Sept. 2, D. Mo.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Sept.

15, 1905, is granted Col. C. C. Sniffen, paymaster. (Sept. 13, D.E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 30, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Adams, C.E. (Sept. 8, D.E.)

First Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., aide-de-camp, is detailed to enter the class at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., will proceed from Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty pertaining to the tests made by the Board for the Preparation of Field Artillery Drill Regulations, and will make such journeys as may be necessary in the performance of this duty between Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, O.D., from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to Springfield, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Major Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., will proceed from the Sandy Hook, N.J., to the Indian Head Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., on business pertaining to the test of explosives. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, reporting to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for temporary duty as assistant to the chief signal officer of the department. (July 22, Phil. Div.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect about Sept. 12, 1905, is granted Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps. (Sept. 9, D.E.)

Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, U.S.A., is detailed as assistant instructor, Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Sept. 1, Inf. and Cav. School.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, 1st Cav., is extended twenty-five days. (Aug. 31, D.T.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Second Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 3d Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty to accompany the troops of the 3d Cavalry, under orders to proceed from that post to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 15. (Sept. 7, D.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Rigby D. Valliant, 3d Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Sept. 5, D.D.)

During the absence with leave of Major David S. Stanley, Q.M., U.S.A., Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., A.D.C., will act as chief Q.M. of the department. (July 20, D. Min.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Goss L. Stryker, 4th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 4th Cav., relieved. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. C. Righter, Jr., 4th Cav., was on Sept. 3 appointed squadron adjutant of the 2d Squadron of the regiment, vice 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, 4th Cav., relieved at his own request, 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, 4th Cav., is assigned to Troop G, of the regiment.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Prince A. Oliver, 5th Cav., is extended ten days. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Roger B. Bryan, 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for observation and treatment in the post hospital. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. STANTON.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 182, Aug. 8, 1905, W.D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Frank P. Lahm to the 6th Cav., with rank from July 17, 1905, is amended so as to assign him with rank from July 15, 1905. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

First Sergt. Frank W. Sniffin, Troop M, 7th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list created to take effect upon receipt of this order. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Major Henry L. Ripley, 8th Cav., and Veterinarian Harry F. Steele, 8th Cav., will, under authority from the division commander, proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, P.I., for duty with the 3d Squadron, 8th Cav., now at that post. (July 31, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Edward C. Wells, Troop L, 8th Cav., now at Fort McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty with his troop. (July 31, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, 7th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will report in person to the chief quartermaster of the division for assignment to duty as assistants to the depot Q.M., Manila. (July 20, Phil. Div.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., commanding the department, will proceed from Fort Riley, to the headquarters of the department, Omaha, Neb., on official business in connection with his duties as department commander. (Sept. 1, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 182, Aug. 8, 1905, W.D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Harry B. Jordan to the 10th Cav., is revoked. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav. (Sept. 3, W.D.)

Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction work pertaining to the Q.M.D. at Fort Robinson, Neb. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

First Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., now at Fort Riley, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

A leave of absence for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav. (Sept. 11, At. Div.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Upon the recommendation of the squadron commander, 1st Lieut. John J. Ryan, 12th Cav., was on Sept. 6 appointed adjutant of the 1st Squadron of the regiment, vice 1st Lieut. John D. Long, detailed as a student officer to enter the class at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and relieved at his own request, 1st Lieut. John J. Ryan is attached to Troop H for temporary duty. (Sept. 6, 12th Cav.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. William N. Hensley, Jr., 13th Cav., is detailed for a special course of instruction in equitation, horse training, hippology, and horseshoeing, at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kas., in place of 2d Lieut. Philip J. R. Kiehl, 13th Cav., who is relieved. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 13th Cav., is relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion, 23d Inf., at Sea Girt, N.J., and will return to his proper station. (Sept. 7, D.E.)

Capt. Claude B. Swezey, 13th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect Oct. 15, 1905, vice Capt. Guy Carleton, paymaster, who is relieved from duty in that department as of that date and assigned to the 13th Cavalry. Captain Swezey will proceed at the proper time to Omaha, Neb., for duty. Captain Carleton will at the proper time join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

A leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav. (Sept. 12, At. Div.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The leave granted Veterinarian Lester E. Willyoung, A.C., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 5, D.T.)
Leave for thirteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, A.C. (Sept. 9, D.E.)
Sergt. Major James M. Eaton, A.C., junior grade, Fort Worden, Mass., will be sent to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. (Sept. 11, W.D.)
Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Sept. 26, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis Turtle, A.C. (Sept. 8, D.E.)
The 10th Band, Art. Corps, now temporarily at Fort Constitution, N.H., will proceed to and take station at Fort Banks, Mass. (Sept. 8, D.E.)
Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Cocheu, A.C. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 6, S.O. 175, July 31, 1905, as transfers 1st Lieut. Francis W. Griffin from the 16th Battery, P.A., to the 95th Co. C.A. is suspended until Capt. John P. Hains, A.C., shall rejoin the 16th Battery, Field Art. (Sept. 8, W.D.)
So much of Par. 6, S.O. 175, July 31, 1905, W.D., as amended by Par. 1, S.O. 203, Sept. 1, 1905, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. William E. De Sombre, A.C., is further amended so as to transfer him from the 9th Battery, F.A., to the 6th Co., C.A. Lieutenant De Sombre will proceed on Nov. 1, 1905, to join his proper station. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, A.C., will repair to Washington and report in person to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty with the commission on the Isthmus of Panama. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Richard H. Williams, A.C., is granted leave on account of sickness. (Sept. 5, D.G.)

Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C., is transferred from the 126th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, A.C., is transferred from the unassigned list to the 126th Co., C.A. (Sept. 12, W.D.)
The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Harry F. Jackson from the 64th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. Upon the expiration of his present leave Captain Jackson will report to the C.O., Artillery District of the Chesapeake, for duty. Capt. William S. Guignard from the unassigned list to the 64th Co., C.A. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Dade, Fla., relieving 2d Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, A.C. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps, now on duty with the 1st and 2d Provisional Regiments, Field Art., stationed respectively at Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Sill, O.T., will report in person to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty with the commission upon the completion of that duty, or upon the expiration of leave granted any of them: Col. Walter Howe, Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Caffr, Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, Major Henry M. Andrews, Capt. Stephen M. Foote, John Conklin, Jr., Oscar I. Straub, John P. Hains, Charles A. Bennett, Ira A. Haynes, Samuel D. Sturgis, Harry L. Hawthorne, Thomas Ridgway, David J. Rumbough, Ernest Hinds, William Lassiter. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Thomas Murphy, 84th Co., C.A., for the position of ordnance sergeant. Detail: Capt. William F. Stewart, Jr., A.C.; Capt. Elijah R. Martindale, Jr., A.C.; 1st Lieut. Allen D. Raymond, A.C. (Sept. 13, D.E.)
Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward P. Nones, A.C. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, A.C., will join his proper organization not later than Oct. 1, 1905. (Sept. 13, W.D.)
Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 20, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major George F. Barney, A.C. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Capt. Ernest D. Scott, A.C., is transferred from the 115th Co., C.A., to the 27th Battery, F.A. He will proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and report to the C.O. of the 2d Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery for regimental or battalion staff duty until the disbandment of that regiment, when he will proceed to join his proper station. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

The following named Artillery officers will report in person on Monday, Dec. 11, 1905, to Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, I.G., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine, 2d Lieut. Alden F. Brewster, John A. Berry, Edward H. De Armond and Claude E. Brigham. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

The following named Artillery officers will report in person on the dates specified to Lieut. Col. William E. Birkhimer, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Monday, Oct. 9, 1905: Second Lieuts. Raymond S. Pratt and Alfred A. Maybach. Monday, Dec. 11, 1905: First Lieut. Henry H. Sheen, First Lieut. John W. Gulick, 2d Lieuts. Gordon Robinson, Richard Furnival, William Tidball, James Prentice. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave to include Dec. 15, 1905, is granted Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1905. (Sept. 7, N.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. James E. Bell, 2d Inf. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Par. 19, S.O. 192, Aug. 19, 1905, W.D., is revoked, and 1st Lieut. George B. Pond, 3d Inf., will report in person to Col. Frederick A. Smith, 3d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Jay, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 4th Cav., relieved. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 23, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf. (Sept. 13, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Second Lieut. Henry G. Stahl, 6th Inf., now at Borongan, Samar, P.I., will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, with a view to being examined for promotion. (July 13, D.V.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 7th Inf., is granted leave of absence for one month, with permission to visit the United States, and with authority to request an extension of one month, effective on or about Aug. 15, 1905. (July 17, Phil. Div.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf., now a patient at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 26, D. Cal.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for eighteen days, to take effect Sept. 26, 1905, is granted Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 8th Inf. (Sept. 13, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Cir. Aug. 2, 1905, 9th U.S. Infantry. Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P.I.
It is with regret the regimental commander announces to the regiment the death of one of its oldest and most worthy soldiers, Pvt. Henry Alle, Co. B, who died at Cuartel de Espana, Aug. 1, 1905. He has served in the regiment since Jan. 29, 1878. He was a mechanic of rare

skill, and worked under the present regimental commander when he was first lieutenant and quartermaster. All through his service he was an extremely valuable man to the Government, and by his neat and skillful workmanship contributed greatly to the comfort of the officers and the men during the service of the regiment on the frontier and up to the time of his death. He was always a good, faithful and honest soldier. We all feel we have lost a real friend, and a familiar face in the regiment. We bow our heads in sorrow to-day.

By order of Colonel Regan:
E. V. Bookmiller, Capt. and Adjutant, 9th Inf.

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf., after the departure of his regiment for the Philippine Islands, will remain on duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., until further orders. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Sept. 5, Phil. Div.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

First Lieut. Frank S. Burr, 15th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, 15th Inf., president of the examining board at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to determine his fitness for promotion. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Par. 19 and 20, S.O. 205, Sept. 5, 1905, are revoked, and Capt. John Cotter, 15th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, 15th Inf., president of the examining board at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., is granted leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1905. (Aug. 30, D.G.)

First Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days. (Aug. 30, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, Jr., 17th Inf., is granted leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1905. (Aug. 30, D.G.)

Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 17th Inf., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about September 1, 1905. (Aug. 30, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Grayson M. P. Murphy, 17th Inf., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1905. (Sept. 5, D.G.)

First Lieut. William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf., a patient at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to his station, Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 30, D. Cal.)

Leave to include Nov. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Second Lieut. Vernon W. Bolter, 20th Inf., is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S. and to apply for an extension of one month, effective on or about Aug. 15, 1905, on account of exceptional circumstances. (July 22, P.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieuts. Marion M. Weeks and A. I. Harrison, 21st Inf., now at Bulao, Samar, will report in person to Major Aaron H. Appel, surg., president of the examining board at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, for examination for promotion. (July 11, D.V.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

G.O. 88, Sept. 1, 1905, 23d Infantry.
Capt. Howard L. Laubach, C.S., 23d Inf., is relieved as regimental commissary, to date Sept. 14, 1905, when he will have completed his four years' tour of duty as such. Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., is appointed regimental commissary, to date Sept. 15, 1905, vice Laubach, relieved. Capt. Howard L. Laubach is assigned to Company L to date Sept. 15, 1905.

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Capt. Henry C. Keene, 24th Inf., now at Fort Harrison, Mont., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., Army General Hospital, for treatment. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to join his company stationed at that post. (Sept. 1, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 25th Inf., to join company upon the completion of the topographical work on the Tacoma sheet of the Progressive Military Map of the United States, upon which duty he is now engaged. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Daniel F. Keller, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 30, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 7, 1905, is granted Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 31, D. Lakes.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Having completed the duties for which sent, to establish supply camp in Strawberry Valley (Heber), Utah, Cos. F and L, 29th Inf., are relieved from further duty at said camp and will return to their proper station, Fort Douglas, Utah. (Aug. 31, D. Colo.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James P. Drouillard, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Aug. 31, D. Mo.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.
Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regiment. (Sept. 12, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Harry McEldeiry, Philippine Scouts, is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S., effective on or about Aug. 15, 1905. (July 22, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, Philippine Scouts, now at Tagabiran, Samar, P.I., will proceed to Manila, division hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 17, D. Vis.)

First Lieut. Lindsey E. Cheatam, Philippine Scouts, is granted leave for three months, with permission to visit the U.S., and with authority to apply for an extension of one month. (July 17, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Albert J. MacDonald, Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, will proceed to Oras, Samar, for duty. (July 7, D. Vis.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James C. Grant, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, Philippine Scouts, is extended to Oct. 5, 1905. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Charles Richard, surg.; Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg., is appointed to meet Sept. 18, 1905, at Governors Island, N.Y., for the physical examination of 1st Lieut. John J. Reilly, asst. surg., to determine his fitness for tropical service. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of Artillery officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, I.G.; Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C.; Major William Stephenson, surg.; Major Edward T. Brown, A.C.; Capt. Frederick F. Russell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, A.C., recorder. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of Artillery officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William E. Birkhimer, A.C.; Major Ogden Rafferty, surg.; Major William C. Rafferty, A.C.; Capt. Francis N. Cooke, A.C.; Con-

tract Surg. Charles H. Stearns, U.S.A.; Capt. Frank E. Harris, A.C., recorder. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Totten, N.Y., on Sept. 18, 1905, for the purpose of conducting the examination of men of the Depot Torpedo Company. Detail for the board: Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, Percy M. Kessler, Edwin O. Sarraat, Art. Corps. (Sept. 12, D.E.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. William G. Doane from the 16th Inf. to the 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sydney Smith from the 22d Inf. to the 16th Inf. He will proceed to join the company to which assigned. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

First Lieut. George H. Knox, 7th Inf., promoted captain, rank July 28, 1905, assigned to 26th Infantry.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Powers, 20th Inf., promoted captain, rank July 28, 1905, assigned to 13th Infantry.

First Lieut. James E. Bell, 15th Inf., promoted captain, rank July 28, 1905, assigned to 3d Infantry.

First Lieut. C. P. Drouillard, 30th Inf., promoted captain, rank Aug. 8, 1905, assigned to 3d Infantry.

First Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 19th Inf., promoted captain, rank Aug. 8, 1905, assigned to 16th Infantry.

First Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, 21st Inf., promoted captain, rank Aug. 15, 1905, assigned to 5th Infantry.

First Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., 21st Inf., promoted captain, rank Aug. 21, 1905, assigned to 5th Infantry.

Captains Powers and Love will remain on duty with the regiments with which they are now serving until the arrival of the 13th and 15th Infantry in the Philippine Islands, when they will proceed to join their respective regiments. Captains Knox, Bell, Drouillard and Weeks will join the regiments to which they are assigned. Captain Crimmins will join the regiment to which he is assigned upon the expiration of his present leave. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will send to Washington, D.C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Sergt. William Daly, U.S.A., retired. (Sept. 1, D.C.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Logan, Colo., on the 6th of September, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Thomas W. Jones, Co. H, 2d Inf., for the position of ordnance sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf.; Capt. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 2d Inf., O.O. (Aug. 30, D. Colo.)

Major Gerhard L. Luhn, U.S.A., retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty at Gonzago College, Spokane, Wash. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, 15th Inf.; Major William O. Owen, surg.; Major Charles St. J. Chubb, 15th Inf.; Major William Lassiter, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William T. Davidson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf., recorder. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

The following named veterinarians, recently appointed, are assigned as hereinafter indicated: Veterinarian Charles A. Rapp to the 3d Cav. He will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 1, 1905, for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. Veterinarian George A. Hanvey, Jr., to the Artillery Corps. He will report in person to the C.O., Fort McPherson, Ga., on Oct. 1, 1905, for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty with the 11th Battery, Field Art. Veterinarian Robert J. Foster to the 12th Cavalry. He will report in person to the C.O., Fort Ontario, N.Y., on Oct. 1, 1905, for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with his regiment. Veterinarian John H. Oesterhaus to the 7th Cavalry. He will report at Fort Riley, Kas., on Sept. 25, 1905, for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, upon the completion of which he will proceed to the Philippine Islands, for duty with his regiment. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

Transports.

BUFORD—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 5 for Manila with headquarters, band and six troops of the 4th Cavalry.

DIX—Sailed from Manila Aug. 25 for Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—In Chinese waters.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco, Sept. 13.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Sept. 2.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—Arrived at San Francisco, July 28.

Cables.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. At Seattle.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps.

At Portsmouth, N.H. Address Army Building, New York, N.Y.

ATHLETICS IN DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of California, in a report to the War Department, under date of Aug. 31, reports the results of the annual department athletic contests, held at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, on Aug. 23, 24, 25, 1905. We make the following extracts from the report:

Exhibition drill by the 1st Battery, Field Artillery, commanded by 1st Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Art. Corps.

Putting 16-lb. shot. Won by Sergt. William H. Mc-

Masters, 32d Co., C.A.; distance, 37 ft. 8 ins.

Running high jump. Won by Pvt. E. G. Hunt, Co. D, 13th Inf.; height, 5 ft. 4 ins. Exhibition wall scaling, by teams of five men from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Fort McDowell, Cal., and Alcatraz Island, Cal. The exhibition was won by the Presidio team in 27 3-5 secs.; height of wall, 10 feet. Eight hundred and eighty yards run. Won by Sergt. John Goad, 16th Co., C.A., in 2 min. 17 4-5 secs. Half-mile walk. Won by Pvt. Charles H. Kingsbury, 60th Co., C.A., in 3 min. 35 secs. Pole vault. Won by Sergt. Jos. Fernandez, Troop K, 4th Cav.; height 9 ft. 5 ins.

Standing broad jump. Won by Electrician Sergt. Wm. H. Nutt, A.C., 10 ft. 4 3-4 ins. One hundred yards dash. Won by Pvt. Sam W. Johnson, 25th Co., C.A., 10 min. Standing high jump. Won by Electrician Sergeant Nutt, A.C., 4 ft. 9 ins. Two hundred and twenty yards dash. Won by 1st Sergt. Edward A. Fachman, 65th Co., C.A., 22 secs. Mounted wrestling. Ten enlisted men from Troop F, 4th Cav., and one man from Troop L, 4th Cavalry were entered. At the conclusion of the exhibition two men remained mounted, viz.: Corporal Roberts and Private Huber, of Troop F, 4th Cav.

One hundred yards hurdle. Won by Pvt. E. G. Hunt, Co. D, 13th Inf., in 16 2-5 secs. Exhibition, mounted relay race. Between teams from Troops G and H, 4th Cav., and the 1st and 24th Batteries, Field Artillery. The contest was won by Troop G, 4th Cav., in 2 min. 30 3-5 secs.; distance covered, 1,000 yards. Obstacle race. Won by Pvt. Charles H. Kingsbury, 65th Co., C.A., 59 1-5 secs.

Exhibition, tent pitching. By teams of five men. The exhibition was won by the Presidio team in 3 min. 53 secs.; the Fort McDowell team finishing in 4 min. 50 secs. Conical wall tents were used.

Exhibition, mounted gymnastics. This exhibition was

given by a squad of ten enlisted men from Troop E, 4th Cav., in charge of 2d Lieut. H. C. Pratt, 4th Cav., and consisted of rough riding, vaulting, bare-back riding, etc. Throwing 16-lb. hammer. Won by 1st Sergeant Sherard, 29th Co., C.A.; distance, 97 ft. 9 ins. Two hundred and twenty yards hurdle. Won by Pvt. E. G. Hunt, Co. D, 13th Inf., 25 min. 3-5 sec. One mile relay race. Won by the Presidio team of Artillery.

A special exhibition was given by the Presidio wall scaling team in an effort to lower their former record for time; time, 27 1-5 sec.

Drummers' contest. In this contest two teams were entered from each of the three batteries serving at the Presidio of San Francisco. The contest was won by the 1st Battery, Field Artillery, in 1 min. 8 sec. The 9th Battery took second place in 1 min. 19 sec., and the 24th Battery took third place in 1 min. 22 4-5 sec.

Baseball. The first game, between teams from the 15th Infantry and the 4th Infantry, was won by the 15th Infantry, by a score of 12 to 2. The second game, between teams from the Presidio of San Francisco and the 4th Cavalry, was won by the Presidio by a score of 9 to 2. The third game, between teams representing Fort Miley, Cal., and the 13th Infantry, was won by the 13th Infantry by a score of 10 to 2. The fourth game, representing the Presidio of San Francisco and the 15th Infantry, was won by the Presidio by a score of 9 to 0. The 15th Infantry withdrew in the seventh inning, when the score stood 11 to 2. The withdrawal constituting a forfeiture, the official score is recorded at 9 to 0. The fifth game, between the 13th Infantry and the 15th Infantry teams, was won by the 13th Infantry by a score of 9 to 5. The sixth and final game between the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and the 13th Infantry, was won by the 13th Infantry by a score of six to one. The baseball pennant was won by the 13th Infantry, and the Department Trophy by the Presidio of San Francisco.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 10, 1905.

The review which was received by Major Gen. J. H. Wilson Saturday morning, was largely attended. After the review a party composed of General Wilson, Col. LeGrand B. Cannon, Gen. and Mrs. O. O. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Howard, General Ripley, Congressman Foster, Gen. and Mrs. T. S. Peck and Miss Theodora Peck, became the guests of Col. and Mrs. Wallace at a reception tendered them to meet the officers and ladies of the post. More than a hundred persons were present, the officers wearing full dress uniform. The house was beautifully decorated with golden rod and autumn leaves. After two hours of most cordial intercourse, the guests took their carriages and were driven throughout the entire post, visiting all quarters, the officers', the enlisted men's, troop stables, the post exchange, the guard house, the riding hall, and the new administration building, which is well under way and will be completed next April. General Wilson and the entire party of the visitors were most enthusiastic in their declaration of pleasure on account of the royal way in which they had been entertained at Fort Ethan Allen.

Last Friday special cars arrived in the post bringing a hundred members or more of the Putnam phalanx, who stopped over in Burlington while traveling through the State, to visit the post and accept Colonel Wallace's invitation to witness an exhibition drill in the riding hall, given by Troop C. The hall was crowded with an appreciative audience. The saddle squad in full dress, was commanded by Capt. Warren Dean, and presented an excellent drill. During the intermission the band received applause for a few selections rendered. This was followed by the bareback squad, commanded by Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson. The work as a whole was splendid and showed the great care and patience spent on its preparation. This troop has distinguished itself during the past year in more than one way. They recently returned from Massachusetts, where the local papers paid them high tributes. They brought with them a handsome silver cup, beautifully engraved, presented by the Independence committee of Springfield, Mass., on July 4; the exhibition drills given by them equal those of any troop in the regiment, and their troop garden has been the finest ever had at this garrison. They have stored away enough potatoes, cabbage, onions and turnips to last them through the winter, and have sold enough vegetables during the summer to increase their funds by \$150. They also have a baseball team which strikes hard for first place in the garrison league when the season is completed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry had Captains Kirkpatrick and McNamie, Lieutenants Ruggles and Robertson at a stag dinner party last week to meet the lieutenant's brother, Mr. J. Rodgers Mowry. After spending several days here Mr. Mowry returned to his home in Chester, Pa.

Mr. A. C. F. Keleher, son of Major Keleher, U.S.A., entertained at a box party last week, when "The Triumph of an Empress" was presented at the Strong. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Pickel and their guest, Miss Elise Marsteller, Miss Cameron, and Lieutenant Reagan. After the play the party went to Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel's home, where they enjoyed a light supper. Miss Marsteller arrived from Washington last Monday and will remain with Mrs. Pickel for some days. Mrs. Pickel is planning a party to go to East Corinth to join the lieutenant, who is there at present with Troop L, attending a fair. They expect to go on Sept. 12, and will remain until the 14th.

Mrs. W. C. Tremaine, with her infant son, Breckenridge, will leave the garrison on the 14th, accompanied by Lieutenant Tremaine, for her home in Dover, Del. She will be met in New York city by her mother, Mrs. Kenny, wife of Senator Kenny, and the lieutenant will leave her there and return to the garrison. He will join her later at Newark, N.J., where he will go to relieve Major Abercrombie from recruiting service.

Several ladies of the garrison have received letters from Mrs. Christian Briand, who is at present in Denmark with the lieutenant, visiting his parents. They are having a delightful trip, and will not return to the States until November.

Mrs. Theresa Dean, of New York city, arrived last Thursday as the guest of her son, Capt. Warren Dean. Mrs. Dean came from Portsmouth, N.H., where she has been attending the peace conference. Capt. Warren Dean gave a delightful dinner party last Saturday night after the hop in honor of Mrs. Lincoln C. Andrews, wife of Captain Andrews, 15th Cav., who is on detached service at the Military Academy. His guests were Mrs. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Major and Miss Wilder and their guest, Miss Cook, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Conklin, Miss Hoyle, Lieutenants Ruggles and Lynch, and Mr. William Wilder.

Mrs. Lincoln C. Andrews arrived in Burlington last Tuesday to attend the wedding of Miss Florence Allen. She is the guest of her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Gemont Greaves. She will remain with them until the 20th, when she will return to the Military Academy.

At an informal dinner party last week in Major Wilder's quarters Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Tremaine, Captain Dean and Lieutenant Martin were present to meet Miss Cook, Major and Miss Wilder's guest.

Miss Suzanne Broeffle arrived from Amsterdam, N.Y., last Wednesday, and will remain as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Barriger, while the lieutenant is away with Troop G. Mrs. Barriger gave a dinner party Saturday night after the hop in her honor. Mrs. George W. Danforth, wife of Lieutenant Danforth, U.S.N., arrived Saturday and will spend two days as guest of Mrs. Francis J. Koester. Mrs. Danforth's mother, and her daughter, were also with Mrs. Koester during the week, but have

returned to their home. Lieut. Richard B. Going's mother and sister, who have been his guests the past week, will return to their home next week. A dinner party was given in his quarters last Saturday evening before the hop for Mrs. Pickel and her guest, Miss Marsteller, and Captain Kirkpatrick's brother and niece, Mr. and Miss Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. H. H. Dorriety, who has been visiting her father, F. L. Taft, left last week for Charleston, S.C., where she joined her husband. Before leaving she had to secure a health certificate stating where she had been for the last two weeks, as such a certificate is required in all the Southern States where yellow fever is prevalent.

The forty-second annual meeting and banquet of the Reunion Society of the Vermont Officers, which was held at the armory and Van Ness house, was a noteworthy event in the history of the organization. Many guests of national prominence were present and made speeches, including Gen. J. H. Wilson, Col. Albert Clark, Congressman Hittredge Haskins, and C. H. Robb, assistant U.S. Attorney General. After a business meeting the organization was addressed by Col. Albert Clark, when they adjourned to the Van Ness house to attend a banquet, where Gen. E. H. Ripley became toastmaster of the evening. Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley gave a brief talk on "The Old Camp Fire," and General Wilson toasted "The Typical American Soldier. Colonel Clark and Major I. H. Evans also made addresses during the evening.

Major and Mrs. H. D. Snyder went to Hague, on Lake George, last week, and were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Lee. They have since gone with Mr. and Mrs. Drury to Montpelier, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Drury.

Troop G left the garrison on the 6th, and L on the 8th, for a month's march through the country.

The hop last Saturday night was an unusually pleasant one, owing to the fact that there were so many visitors in the post.

Mrs. Warren W. Whitely's aunt, Mrs. Parker, who has been visiting here, returned to her home in Brooklyn Sunday night. The lieutenant's mother, sister and brother will stop over two days en route to Washington from Canada. Mrs. Charles Burnett is spending some time in New York with her mother. Lieut. Samuel Van Leer's mother, Mrs. Ridley, will go to New York Wednesday to visit her sister, and will remain away until the lieutenant returns with Troop G from their practice march. She will also visit her sister in Boston, and will return to the garrison about Oct. 5. Mr. Charles C. Van Leer, brother of Lieutenant Van Leer, and former captain of the 1st Tennessee Volunteers, recently married Miss Harriet Drappert, of Washington, and has been spending his honeymoon in the West, and is at present in the Yellowstone Park. He will soon return to Washington and resume his duties in the Treasury Department.

Mr. M. G. Magruder, of Washington, is the guest of his cousins, Major and Mrs. Clark. He arrived last Saturday night, and will remain a week. Miss Silvy Wilder's guest, Miss Cook, will return to her home next Tuesday.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 11, 1905.

The engagement has been announced of Capt. Percy M. Cochran, 17th Inf., son of the late Col. Melville Cochran, of the gallant 6th Regiment, to Miss Ethel Avery, of Kentucky, daughter of the late Judge Avery. The wedding is to take place in the early autumn. Captain Cochran, who is now spending a leave with friends in Cincinnati, was a guest at this post on Tuesday.

The new Altemaul hotel here will hold its opening reception on Saturday afternoon. The 4th Infantry band will furnish the music. A number of society people from the cities are already quartered at the new hotel.

The soldiers of the 4th Infantry are organizing a football team. Corporals Cornelius, of Co. E, and Robb, of Co. G, are the men who are working on the organization. A squad of forty men were put to work on the ball ground this week under charge of Captain Wolf. It is the intention to put the grounds in first-class condition.

The new guard house will soon be ready for occupancy. The old guard house may be used jointly for a post exchange and post chapel, so it is rumored. It is to be hoped not, so far as the chapel is concerned, owing to the unfitness of an old barracks guard house for divine worship.

On Thursday afternoon the 4th Infantry ball team defeated the Newport Courthouse team by a score of 11 to 3. Ainslee and Simmons pitched for the soldiers. The Courthouse team got away in the lead, making three runs in the second inning. After that inning there was nothing to the game but the soldiers.

Special permission has been received here by the commanding officer of the 4th Infantry from the War Department, for the band of the 4th to wear, in addition to the usual stripes and chevrons, a piping of scarlet on account of service rendered by the predecessors of the band in the War of 1812, when it served as a company of Artillery.

The new guard house, which has been completed at a cost of \$18,000, was occupied by the prisoners here on Sunday morning. It has a capacity for one hundred men.

Major J. C. F. Tillson, 4th Inf., arrived with his family on Friday morning from San Francisco. Major Tillson has been on leave. Mrs. Castner, wife of Capt. J. C. Castner, 4th Inf., and little son, arrived on Friday from San Francisco. Mrs. White, the mother of Mrs. Castner, accompanied her daughter here.

THE PRESIDIO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7, 1905.

The sailing of the 4th Cavalry for the Philippines on Tuesday has taken many officers and ladies from the Presidio, who will be greatly missed. Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown still remain, however, as the captain commands the troop that is to care for the horses until relieved by the next Cavalry arriving. Lieut. F. W. Herscher did not sail with his regiment, as he goes on recruiting duty next month. Capt. F. C. Jewell, Art. Corps, went out again on the Buford as quartermaster, but after this trip expects to return to his company at the Presidio. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and her daughter were among the passengers on the transport. They and their son, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 7th Cav., have been in San Francisco for the last week or ten days as guests of Dr. and Mrs. McNutt in town, and much pleasant informal entertaining has been done in their honor. Captain Lee returns shortly to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Rafferty, wife of Major Ogden Rafferty, Med. Dept., is at present visiting Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Perry at the Presidio. She will make a stay of but a few days, as she is on her way east to her home at Fort Monroe.

Gen. William R. Shafter is in Sacramento looking after his prize stock, which so far has taken prizes each year at the State Fair.

Mrs. Greenough, wife of Lieut. E. A. Greenough, Art. Corps, who has been living in town until the arrival of their furniture, moved out to the post yesterday.

Much sympathy is felt for Lieut. Graham Parker, who is a new comer at the Presidio, on account of the recent death of his brother, Capt. C. F. Parker, which occurred at Fort Sill.

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, has been relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks and has taken the place of Major Eugene O. Fechet at Department Headquarters as chief signal officer of the Department. Mrs. A. C. Girard and her mother have gone east for a visit, the general remaining at the Occidental Hotel during his wife's absence. Miss Patterson is at present visiting Mrs. William B. Hooper at her country home at

Mountain View, but will return to the Presidio within a few days.

It is a great pleasure to Mrs. Earl Percy Jessop's many friends at the Presidio to learn that her husband has been ordered for duty at the Union Iron Works, which will keep them here for some time.

The 1st, 9th and 24th Field Batteries, under command of Major E. T. Brown, left the post on Monday for their march to Henry's ranch at Atascadero, where they will go into camp for about six weeks and conduct their annual target and field practice.

Dr. J. L. Shepherd, the eye and ear specialist at the General Hospital, has been granted a month's leave, before he and his wife go to the Philippines on the next transport. Mr. Frank Torney, the son of Colonel Torney of the General Hospital, has entered the freshman class at Stanford University. Mrs. Charles Frederick Andrews is still a patient at the General Hospital, and, though much improved, will be unable to accompany her husband to the Philippines when the 13th Infantry sails next month.

Lieut. William H. Williams, Art. Corps, has left the Presidio for his new station in the East. Capt. Kenneth H. Morton, from Benicia Arsenal, is going north to inspect the Artillery armament of Fort Stevens, Fort Columbia, Fort Ward, Fort Flagler, Fort Casey, and Fort Worden. Lieut. I. F. Costello, Philippine Scouts, is in San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. Orders have come to Capt. R. N. Winn, Med. Dept., transferring him from Fort McDowell to the Philippines, much to the regret of his friends. He expects to sail on the October transport.

The officers of the post are busy at present preparing for the encampment of the Coast Artillery troops out by the guns next week. They will be in camp for five days.

FORT SNEILING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 10, 1905.

Mrs. J. C. McArthur, of the Infantry garrison, entertained the following ladies at a luncheon and matinee party last week: Miss Daisy Field, of Porto Rico; Miss Spaulding, of New York; Miss Keyes and Miss Edwards, of Texas; Mrs. Bamford, Mrs. Gasser and Miss Warren, of the garrison. Miss Field, of Porto Rico, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Moreno, of the Infantry, left last Saturday for her home. Mrs. O. I. Straub left last Saturday to join Captain Straub at Fort Riley.

Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., who is on leave, called at department headquarters on Saturday. Lieut. G. B. Pond, 3d Inf., on leave from St. Michael, Alaska, was a visitor at the post during the week, on his way to Washington to visit his parents, Col. and Mrs. G. E. Pond, who were formerly stationed in this Department. Lieut. J. B. Richardson, 28th Inf., returned this week from duty in connection with the progressive map making.

Mr. F. A. Clark, who has been superintending the construction of the new buildings at this post for several years past, under the Constructing Quartermaster, has resigned to accept a position in New York.

Mrs. S. E. Allen, of the Artillery garrison, entertained at five hundred on Friday afternoon. Mrs. L. D. Gasser, of the Infantry garrison, entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening. Mrs. S. E. Allen entertained at luncheon on Thursday, in honor of Midshipman Warren, of the Naval Academy.

Miss Ethel Allen, of the Artillery garrison, is visiting in New York. Mr. Smith, of Portland, Ore., who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Schofield at St. Paul, was a guest at the post during the week. Midshipman T. F. Warren, of the Naval Academy, is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. G. Mortimer, of the Artillery garrison. Mr. D. N. Coppock, of Indiana, who has been visiting his son, Lieut. R. Coppock, 3d Cav., left on Thursday evening for his home.

FORT JAY.

Fort Jay, Governors Island, Sept. 13, 1905.

Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Greer during the past week.

Mrs. L. J. Fleming, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Wade. Mrs. Fleming has been spending the summer in Maine.

Mrs. W. H. Clark, of Manila, P.I., spent a few days last week with Mrs. J. P. Wade. Mrs. J. F. Wade, who has been visiting her in Ludington, Mich., and her brother, Mrs. F. R. Lyon, of Chicago, Ill., is expected home the latter part of this week.

Master William Jefferson Glasgow, Jr., a bouncing ten-pound baby boy, arrived at the home of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Glasgow, on Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Dr. Whitmore, with his wife and little daughter, will sail on or about Sept. 20 for Europe. They will be away about six months.

Miss Harriett Lyon and Miss Dicherman, of Chicago, Ill., have been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Wade. Mrs. J. P. Wade spent Thursday visiting friends at West Point.

Mrs. McGraw, of Washington, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Crabtree. Lieut. Corbin, A.C., and Lieut. Merritt, 8th Inf., are the guests of Lieut. J. J. Moller, 8th Inf. Lieutenants Anding, Bump and Dravo, all of the 8th Infantry, have returned to the post after their month's absence at Sea Girt, N.J.

Mrs. A. L. Bump, who has been spending the summer with relatives in Ohio, has returned to the post.

Schools having opened in New York City, many of the children of the garrison are now seen each day hastening to catch the General Hancock at 8:30 a.m.

On last Tuesday evening, which was ladies' night at the Officers' Club, more than the usual number of the officers and ladies of the garrison were present, and, as a result, the evening was a marked success.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Sept. 10, 1905.

Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. B. A. Read entertained at dinner Mrs. Mercur and Major and Mrs. Hunter. Gentry Brothers Dog and Pony Show gave two performances in Sturgis on Tuesday. In the evening Col. and Mrs. Stanton had as their guests at the show about thirty of the younger members of the garrison, entertaining them after the performance with a delightful supper at the post mess.

The bachelors at No. 25 1-2—Lieutenants Siler, Foley, Jones, Wilson and Doctors Brooks and Uri—gave a ball on Wednesday evening in the post hop room. After "Home Sweet Home" was played, a delicious supper was served.

Quite a number of afternoon card parties have been given during the past week. On Wednesday Mrs. Freedland entertained at cards. The prizes were carried off by Miss Mercur, Mrs. Dodge and Mrs. Mercur. Mrs. Weaver entertained at euchre on Friday afternoon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Freedland. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Cole gave a card party in honor of Mrs. Mercur and Mrs. Dodge, the prizes being won by Mrs. Lott, Mrs. Dodge and Mrs. Read.

Thursday evening, Sept. 7, Major and Mrs. G. K. Hunter entertained at dinner, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. James A. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott and Mrs. Mercur. Lieut. and Mrs. B. A. Read entertained at dinner on Friday evening, having for their guests the Misses Mercur, Mrs. Fylena, Major Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Lieut. Joseph F. Siler, and Dr. Brooks.

Mr. Walter Bellnap, who has been visiting in the post for several months, left on Thursday evening for his home in Kentucky.

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It is an assured fact that Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Commissary General, will be made a major general for active service upon the retirement next month of Major Gen. George M. Randall. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, of the Commissary Department, will succeed General Weston as Commissary General. It is yet a matter of some doubt whether or not any officers of the Army will be made major generals and retired prior to the appointment of General Weston for active service, but the understanding is that one or two officers will be given such promotion and then placed upon the retired list. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, if he desires such a promotion and retirement, will probably be given the opportunity, as he is held in high regard by the President. There is some reason to believe that prior to their statutory retirement for age Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster General, and Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey will be promoted to the grade of major general.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

THE QUESTION OF NAVAL ENGINEERING.

Officers of the Navy are greatly interested in the recommendations which it is understood Secretary Bonaparte will make to the President for providing an efficient engineering force for the Navy. We have already outlined what Secretary Bonaparte will recommend, and his full report on the subject of engineering in the naval service, which has probably already gone to the President, will be read with the most intense interest by naval officers as well as by engineering experts. From the outset we have contended that the amalgamation of the engineer corps of the Navy with the line was a most doubtful experiment, and the result of it has been shown in the terrible disaster on the gunboat Bennington, which has directed public attention to this highly important problem of providing an efficient force of engineer officers for the Navy. Heretofore the interest manifested abroad and in the United States in the operation of that portion of the Naval Personnel Act which abolished the Engineer Corps and amalgamated the line and the engineer officers of the Navy has been confined almost entirely to those whose professional training and occupation qualified them to judge of engineering questions, the nature and scope, the operation, and the results of this legislation not being matters of particular interest to the general public. The disaster to the Bennington, however, has drawn from the press of the country expressions of opinion which were universally antagonistic to the present condition of affairs in the engine rooms of the vessels of the United States Navy.

It is unquestionably the opinion of the Service that there should be some radical change made in the present system of providing engineer officers. The Navy Department should be at liberty to secure, and should be aided in securing, the best talent the country affords, in each and every one of its departments. And it is patent that the most successful practitioners in any art, craft, trade or profession, are specialists. It must follow that these specialists have first an aptitude and liking for their calling; and second, that they devote themselves assiduously to it. It may be true that a number of engineers of the Navy acquiesced in the Personnel Bill, but it was because of the great flow of promotion and increase of pay for which it provided. It was in short what is known in Congress as a "log-rolling bill," and the majority of those competent to form an opinion did not approve of the amalgamation clause. A young ex-engineer of the Navy, who was asked at the time why he acquiesced in that measure, replied that the question as to whether he approved of it was put in such a way that there could have been no other than an affirmative reply.

It is impossible to make every young officer educated at the Naval Academy an expert engineer. The boy who can acquire in a few years' course seamanship, an expert knowledge of the great guns of the Navy, fencing, boxing, drills in small arms, target practice, international law and besides all these pursue a general university course, including two foreign languages and mathematics up to differential and integral calculus, and at the same time become an expert technical engineer, is a most remarkable youth. While it is probable that our Navy officers are, as a rule, better educated than those of foreign nations, a scholarly education does not train a man for technical work; it can only give him a foundation whereon to build, a reputation for special acquirements. If he has the industry, zeal, aptitude, physical strength, courage and opportunity, he may distinguish himself in some specialty for which he has a natural aptitude.

While the rest of the world is specializing, our Navy alone is generalizing. The medical profession is divided into specialists; naturalists are very widely divided into specialists; mechanical engineering, which had no text books worth mentioning forty years ago, is now divided into many specialties. The higher mathematics are not necessary in the practice of any profession employed on board ship, though their use is essential to the development of professional knowledge. The success of officer

or sailor depends largely upon common sense and devotion to detail; what he does habitually he does well.

Secretary Bonaparte unquestionably has an opportunity to do a great work for the United States Navy at this time. The need for a corps of highly technical and well-trained, practical and efficient officers to have supervision and command over the engine room of a vessel is patent to all. In the absence of exact information as to the Bennington explosion, the relation of the operation of the Personnel Act thereto can be only generally considered. Present consideration of the system under which the engineering department of the ship was operated is premature, as the question of responsibility can only be fully determined when the facts shall have been officially made known. The evils or defects of the system neither impose added responsibility upon the officers and men who do duty under it, nor relieve them from that with which those in their positions are properly chargeable. So far as the materiel and the responsibility of the personnel of the Bennington is concerned there should be a complete suspension of public judgment pending the result of the trial now in progress at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

If the operation of the Naval Personnel Act is indirectly the basis of the worst disaster of its character that has ever occurred in the United States Navy, it is plainly the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to urge the repeal of that act, and substitution of a measure under which engineering duty shall be confined to engineer officers, commissioned upon sufficient and approved technical education and training, and with rank commensurate with the importance of their duties and the respect and obedience which should be paid to them by their subordinates in the maintenance of thorough and effective discipline. The propriety and necessity of such action is a question of national and of immediate importance, and the judgment of the people of the United States should be passed upon it intelligently and emphatically, and unmistakably expressed.

SHALL WE HAVE AN ARMY RESERVE?

It is earnestly to be hoped that Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston's plan for the creation of an Army reserve, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, may be widely published in the daily press. The subject is one of increasing importance to the nation, and it should receive the most careful consideration and discussion. With that object in view it is desirable that the matter should be brought to the notice of the people at large and studied by them. It is for them to say whether we shall have a reserve, and in order that they may reach a correct conclusion it is necessary that they should consider the question intelligently, fairly and with due regard for the interests which it concerns. General Funston has presented the subject in clear and simple terms, and in the light of the information which he has supplied, the project can be investigated with the care and understanding which it deserves.

The foregoing must not be construed as an unqualified approval of General Funston's plan. It is rather too early to consider plans. The first thing to do is to find out whether we need a reserve at all. If we find that we do, then it will be in order to decide how the reserve shall be organized and maintained. It should require little argument to convince intelligent, fair-minded citizens that a reserve is needed. Our military system is one-sided and unevenly developed. While the Army of to-day, man for man, is equal to the best in the world, it is only a skeleton army after all, whose energies would be largely required in training the masses of raw volunteers on the outbreak of war. The Army is widely scattered, and will continue to be. So long as we retain the Philippines we shall have to keep a large military force in those islands. Garrisons are needed in Alaska, and we shall probably increase rather than diminish the number of troops in Hawaii, and events may ultimately make it desirable to maintain a military force in the Panama Canal Zone. With our small Army thus widely distributed, the outbreak of war would find the country in an extremely embarrassing position. To recall the troops from the Philippines would place the islands at the mercy of the enemy, and perhaps excite the spirit of revolt among the natives. We should have to depend upon the National Guard and upon volunteers who, loyal and eager to serve as they always are, are nevertheless not trained soldiers, but merely the material out of which soldiers are made only by careful and laborious training. To defer that training until war is imminent or has actually begun is the costliest of follies, and it has been exemplified in every war in which we have engaged. If on the outbreak of war the Government were able to call into co-operation with the Army a large body of citizens who had received army training, had learned how to shoot and take care of themselves generally in camp or on the march, the military tasks awaiting solution would be greatly simplified and the sacrifice of life and treasure required would be largely reduced. How to develop such a body of men and keep them in readiness for an instant response to a call to the colors is the question which the General Staff has taken up for consideration, and which General Funston so ably discusses in the paper to which we have alluded.

There is a powerful feeling among a large and influential class in this country against the maintenance of a large standing army, and that feeling will probably manifest itself, in due season, in opposition to the creation of an army reserve. We shall doubtless be told

that the reserve would merely be an army under another name, and that its maintenance would be in violation of national tradition and precedent. Yet a careful study of General Funston's project will convince unprejudiced readers that the reserve for which it provides, while establishing a desirable second line of defense, would be only conditionally a part of the Army, with limited functions and limited responsibilities. It would in no way interfere with the National Guard organizations of the various States, nor with the organized militia, except, possibly, to contribute indirectly to their value and efficiency as a third line of defense. General Funston's theory is that the reserve should not be liable to be called out for duty in supporting any State in suppressing resistance to its authority, nor to enforce the Federal laws within the continental limits of the United States. It should be called out only by direction of the President in the event of a foreign war or the imminence of such a war, or in case of a general insurrection against American authority in our insular possessions. Under those restrictions the reserve would be only remotely a part of the Army—but little more closely, in fact, than an equal number of ordinary citizens except that the reserves would have been previously trained and be subject to the first call to the colors. In time of peace the members of the reserve would pursue their customary vocations, with no responsibility except to keep the Government posted as to their whereabouts, and be ready to respond to a summons to duty on an hour's notice. In a word, the reserve would simply be a large body of citizens specially selected, passed through the Army for purposes of instruction and discipline and then returned to civil life under conditions obligating them to present themselves for service in any emergency requiring the Government to increase the peace strength of the Army to meet the peril of a foreign war. The notion that the existence of such a provisional force in the great body of American citizenship would constitute any menace to our institutions or amount to any damaging violation of national tradition is purely fanciful. Military training and military organization have never been dangerous to American institutions or to the security of civil authority. It is the mob that we have to fear in this country, not the orderly organization of citizens banded by an oath-bound obligation for the defense of the common welfare.

General Funston estimates that his plan would, in the course of a few years, develop a reserve of 135,000 men, all of whom would have spent one year or more in the Army. From that body every regiment of the Regular Army could be filled to its maximum on the eve of war—filled with men already trained to the duty and routine of the soldier. After filling the regular regiments, the reserve would still be able to furnish twenty-five full regiments of cavalry and thirty of infantry, together with full complements for signal corps, medical corps, engineers, ordnance and artillery—so that, instead of drawing to the colors a great army of untrained volunteers and developing them into a capable fighting force, we should have at hand a real army of men already trained and familiar with the service. Such, briefly outlined, is the purpose of an army reserve. If the country wants it, we may be assured that the question of cost will afford no obstacle to its creation. Once they make up their mind to a thing, the American people do not worry over the expense account. In the matter of a reserve, however, the item of cost is comparatively trifling, General Funston estimating that the entire expense of maintaining a reserve of 135,000 men would be only \$3,240,000 a year, in return for which, he declares, the military strength of the United States would be almost trebled. It is also believed by General Funston that the reserve would so decrease desertion from the Army that the saving thus effected in pay, clothing and other items would probably equal the whole expense of the reserve system.

If our military system is to be symmetrical, efficient and capable of immediate expansion, without loss of effectiveness, in time of peril, we must have a reserve. Other nations realize this necessity, and conform their armies to it. France, with an active army of 400,000 men, has a first reserve of 1,320,000, and a "territorial reserve" of 2,270,000. Germany has an army of 600,000 on a peace footing, but her reserve consists of 2,310,000 infantry, 151,000 cavalry, 329,000 artillery, and 246,000 other troops, including signal corps, engineers, medical and hospital corps, and others for technical service. Italy has an army of 236,000 men, and a reserve of 1,150,000. Japan, at the outbreak of the late war, had an army with a peace strength of 150,000, but from her reserves she was able to place in the field nearly 1,000,000 men, all of whom had undergone military training, and even then her reserve was able to furnish more. Russia had a peace army of 1,000,000 when hostilities became imminent, but her reserves numbered upwards of 4,000,000, all of whom were more or less familiar with military service. Switzerland, whose organic law forbids the maintenance of a standing army, is nevertheless a nation in arms, her effective militia, organized on a federal basis, numbering 148,000 men, her first reserve 100,000, and her second reserve 300,000, all trained and subject to immediate service. England, whose military authorities, under the leadership of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, are striving earnestly for some means of developing a military system worthy of the British Empire, is handicapped as we are by the principle of voluntary service. Lord Roberts declares that the British army is as inefficient to-day as it was at the outbreak of

the Boer war, that it has not profited in any way by its experience in that costly struggle, and that a system of conscription appears to be the only means of securing the national defense. In England, as in the United States, the question of creating an army reserve has become a subject of earnest discussion, and both nations may presently conclude that their only alternative is a reserve or compulsory military service.

In the Journal of the Military Service Institution for September-October there is a most interesting article on "Observations on Military Service in Europe," by Capt. J. A. Ryan, adjutant of the 15th Cavalry. This article, like others in which officers have written of the French riding school at Saumur, gives further proof of the fact that the Service at large apparently is not well informed as to what is going on at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, at Fort Riley, Kans. Captain Ryan recommends that a school of riding be established. There is not a single point mentioned in the schedules of the English, French and German schools visited by Captain Ryan on his tour abroad that does not receive attention in the course of equitation and training pursued by young officers at Fort Riley. Moreover, this year the War Department has detailed eight graduates of the Military Academy to take the course there, as is recommended by Captain Ryan, and furthermore it is understood that the commandant, in his annual report, has recommended that one officer from each regiment of Cavalry in the United States be sent there to take the same course. The article, however, mentions one point that should receive serious consideration. At the French veterinary school they have "a small botanical garden where all kinds of food grasses are grown as well as herbs used in the treatment of sick horses." It is understood that this suggestion will probably be adopted, not so much with a view to having tempting food for sick horses as to show the different kinds of forage in various stages of growth. It is very much to be doubted if the French can give us any points on "buckers." The horses at the German school at Hanover are thus described: "The springy step in haute école riding lifted the horse and rider as if on wings, and as the feet touched the ground, it seemed as if they pushed the earth from them, as though they spurned to remain longer in contact with it." The instructor in the School of Equitation at Fort Riley, Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., has twenty well-bred horses which will shortly be developed into as fine saddle horses as any officer ever rode. Captain Short will visit Europe before long and without a doubt upon his return he will be turning out "spurners" also.

We have received copies of the annual reports of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, and Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of California, which were not received by the War Department until Sept. 15. In these reports, which we propose to notice more fully another week, some highly important and interesting recommendations and comments are made. General Grant says that seventy-five of the trials of enlisted men by court-martial in his department during the year were due to the use of bad liquor, dispensed by persons who conduct dens of vice in the vicinity of military posts. In this connection he made urgent recommendation for the re-establishment of the canteen. The total number of desertions in the department was 1,492. General Grant says that his inspection of Army posts showed them to be all that could be desired, and a great credit to the Government. In commenting on the Coast Artillery General Grant says: "The crying need of the Coast Artillery is for officers and men. The authorized numbers of Artillerymen are not only inadequate, but the duties imposed are so onerous as to cause an exodus of enlisted men from the Artillery." Other important recommendations are made by General Grant. A synopsis of General Funston's report will be given another week.

It is believed that upon the return to Washington of Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte he will take up for consideration and final action the matter of the tonnage of the two battleships authorized for construction during the last session of Congress. The recommendation of the General Board that Congress be asked to increase the tonnage of these ships to eighteen thousand is meeting with universal approval in the Navy and will probably receive favorable action from the Secretary. Other nations are building battleships of eighteen thousand tons displacement and the United States should not be behind in this matter. It is desired to place on the new ships main batteries consisting of twelve 12-inch guns and it will be impossible to give them such batteries with a tonnage of only sixteen thousand.

The Acting Chief of Staff of the Army recently directed that an order be drafted to secure uniformity in regard to discharges and re-enlistments, the practice varying in regard to the date of an immediate re-enlistment following discharge. The First Division of the General Staff, to whom the matter was referred by General Bates, has accordingly drafted an amendment to A.R. 141, providing that when a man immediately re-enlists after discharge the re-enlistment shall be completed and dated the day following discharge.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION AT FORT RILEY.

G.O. 138, AUG. 17, 1905, WAR DEPT.

The following regulations governing the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, are hereby announced:

1. The School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery is established at Fort Riley, Kansas, by virtue of an Act of Congress approved January 23, 1887.

The object of this school is to give practical instruction to Cavalry and Field Artillery in the duties of these arms in war.

Practical instruction shall be especially directed to field duties and to the combined operations of the two arms. Theoretical instruction shall be confined to subjects adapted to the needs of the school and shall, as far as practicable, be carried on simultaneously with practical instruction.

2. The School of Application shall include—

- The school of Cavalry.
- The school of Field Artillery.
- The training school for farriers and horseshoers.
- The training school for bakers and cooks.

3. The School of Application shall consist of a commandant, two directors, a secretary, and such instructors and assistant instructors, student officers, and troops as may be assigned to it for duty or instruction by orders from the War Department. All officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, who have less than ten years' commissioned service shall be required to take the theoretical course of instruction.

4. The eight senior graduates of the United States Military Academy assigned to the Cavalry arm will be detailed yearly for a special course of instruction at the school in equitation, horse training, hippology, and horseshoeing. The course shall begin October 1 and end on the 30th of April following.

5. When practicable, the tour of duty of squadrons of Cavalry shall be of three years' duration; one squadron being relieved yearly, the changes taking place between October 1 and November 20. The incoming squadrons shall have, as far as practicable, a full complement of subalterns, who shall not ordinarily be removed by detail elsewhere during their three years' tour.

6. When practicable, the tour of duty of batteries of Artillery shall be of three years' duration; two batteries being relieved one year, two the next, and one the third year, the changes taking place between October 1 and November 20. The incoming batteries shall have, as far as practicable, a full complement of subalterns, who will not ordinarily be removed by detail elsewhere during their three years' tour.

7. The officer of Cavalry next in rank to the commandant shall be the director of the School of Cavalry. The officer of Artillery next in rank to the commandant shall be the director of the School of Field Artillery. The instructor of equitation shall be a specially selected Cavalry officer, who shall also be in charge of the training school for farriers and horseshoers. The officer of the Subsistence Department stationed at Fort Riley, or the officer acting in his place, shall be in charge of the training school for bakers and cooks.

8. In the case of the absence or disability of the commandant, the senior officer of Cavalry or Artillery present shall be acting commandant. In the case of the absence or disability of either director, the senior officer present of the same arm shall be acting director.

9. A school board, consisting of the commandant and the directors, shall arrange the program of instruction as to subjects, text-books, and allotment of time, shall decide in which subjects classes shall be combined, prescribe the character and scope of the examinations, and have final determination of all questions of proficiency of students: Provided, That no action of the board which changes the regulations of the school or the course of instruction shall be final until approved by the War Department. The school board shall meet at such times as the commandant may deem advisable.

The Commandant of the School.

10. The commandant of the school shall make application to the Military Secretary of the Army for such articles as may be required for the school, and shall report annually, on the 31st of August, its progress and needs. He shall direct the expenditure of such authorized quantities of ammunition as may be necessary for instruction.

11. The general administration of the school is intrusted to the commandant. Combined classes, and all instruction in the combined operations of the two arms, shall be under his immediate direction.

12. The appropriation for the support of the school and for the purchase of school property shall be disbursed only on the warrant of the commandant.

13. The commandant shall, on or before November 1, annually, submit to the Military Secretary of the Army a detailed program of instruction to be carried out at the school and a list of reference books. This detailed program and list, having been approved by the Chief of Staff, with such modifications as he may deem necessary, will be returned to the commandant with authority to publish the same for the information and guidance of the officers on duty at the school. They shall then remain in force until further modified by the Chief of Staff upon the recommendation of the commandant.

Directors.

14. Each director shall conduct the theoretical and practical instruction of the officers and enlisted men who constitute his school, except in subjects where classes are combined.

15. Each director shall submit to the commandant an annual report, not later than August 20, regarding the progress and needs of his school.

Secretary.

16. The secretary of the school shall be selected by the commandant from the officers of Cavalry or Artillery stationed at Fort Riley. He shall be the custodian of the records, books and property of the school, the disbursing officer of the funds, and the recorder of the school board. He shall conduct the correspondence of the school and promulgate the orders of the commandant.

17. The school library shall be maintained separate and apart from the post library. In case of loss or damage to any book, periodical, map, or other property belonging to the school, the person responsible for such loss or damage shall make the same good by the payment of the actual cost of the article or the cost of repairs. This amount shall be assessed by the secretary of the school, whose action, when approved by the commandant, shall be final.

The Course of Instruction for Officers.

18. The full course of instruction for officers shall embrace a period of three years, and shall be as practical as possible. When once begun by an officer it must be continued without reference to his length of service. Each year shall be complete in itself, beginning November 20. There shall be a suspension of school duties from December 25 to January 4, both dates inclusive.

19. The course of instruction shall embrace: Hippology, horseshoeing, equitation and horse training; military sanitation and hygiene; special studies in Cavalry and campaigns; special studies in Field Artillery and campaigns; new drill regulations when adopted; topography; field service regulations; Cavalry pioneer duties; forage; quartermaster harness and transportation; packing.

20. Student officers in their first year at the school are members of the third class; in their second year, members of the second class; and in their third year, members of the first class.

21. In the third class, instruction of officers shall be confined to equitation and horse training, in order that their services may, to a greater extent, be available for elementary work with their organizations; but officers in this class shall be required to pursue, in authorized text and reference books, a course of reading prescribed by the school board and approved by the Chief of Staff.

22. The course of instruction for officers shall include—

Hippology.

Second classes of both arms combined: Theoretical.—Instruction by recitations based upon authorized text books. Practical.—Tests in determining the age of horses; tests in examining horses for soundness, conformation, and suitability for service.

First classes of both arms combined: Theoretical.—Instruction by recitations in authorized text books. Practical.—Exercises in diagnosis of diseases; hospital work; attendance at operations and dissections.

Horseshoeing.

Second classes of both arms combined: Theoretical.—Instruction by lectures and recitations on the anatomy of the foot, the foot axis, and shoes. Practical.—Preparing the foot; forging and turning shoes; normal shoeing.

First classes of both arms combined: Theoretical.—Lectures on the correction of defects of feet and faults of gaits. Practical.—Application of principles set forth in lectures.

Equitation and Horse Training.

Third classes of both arms combined: Theoretical.—Instruction by recitations based upon authorized text books. Practical (in the riding hall).—Bits and biting; suppling the horse; seats; collected gaits; changing gaits; school riding; correction of vices. Second classes of both arms combined: Practical (in the riding hall).—School and high school training; jumping. First classes of both arms combined: Practical (out of door).—Cross-country work.

Military Sanitation and Hygiene.

First classes of both arms combined: Theoretical.—Lectures amplifying the subject as taught in garrison schools. Practical.—Reports of inspections.

Forage.

Second classes of both arms combined: Theoretical.—Lectures. Practical.—Tests and inspections.

Quartermaster Harness and Transportation.

Second classes of both arms combined: Practical.—Taking apart and assembling; training and detrainning.

SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

Special Studies in Cavalry.

Second class: Theoretical.—Instruction by lectures and study.

Campaigns.

First class: Theoretical.—Instruction by lectures and study.

Topography.

Second class: Theoretical.—Recitations in authorized text books. Practical.—Position and road reconnaissance with Cavalry sketching case and reports. First class: Practical.—Free-hand perspective sketching; map-making without instruments.

Field Service Regulations.

First class: Theoretical.—Recitations in authorized text books.

Cavalry Pioneer Duties.

Second class: Theoretical.—Lectures on explosives and demolitions. Practical.—Use of explosives.

SCHOOL OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

Special Studies in Field Artillery.

Second class: Theoretical.—Instruction by lectures and study. First class: Theoretical.—Instruction by lectures and study.

Campaigns.

First class: Theoretical.—Instruction by lectures and study.

Topography.

Second class: Practical.—Position and road reconnaissance, with authorized sketching case; perspective sketching; map-making without instruments.

Field Service Regulations.

First class: Theoretical.—Recitation in authorized text book.

23. Subject to the following limitations, examinations shall be held under such rules as the school board may prescribe, as soon as practicable after the final review in each subject, the questions and problems for each student being identical. Officers who pass successfully through the entire course of instruction shall receive diplomas setting forth their proficiency and signed by the commandant, the proper school director, and the secretary.

24. In the case of a student officer not examined with his class, owing to sickness or other cause, he shall be examined as soon as practicable after his return to duty. For this examination the topics and questions shall be similar to but not identical with those given in the general examination.

25. A satisfactory examination in any subject shall be understood to be the attainment of 75 per cent. of the maximum in both the examination paper and practical work in that subject.

26. A student officer failing to pass a satisfactory examination shall be re-examined in those parts of the subject (theoretical or practical) in which he failed, at such time as may be fixed by the school board. If then declared deficient, he shall be reported to the War Department with a statement as to the cause of failure as determined by the school board; provided, that if the deficiency occurred at any other time than the final examinations and the school board is convinced that the said officer has done his utmost to master the subject, he may (in order to afford him opportunity to complete the course in other subjects) be conditioned until the end of the term, at which time he shall be examined in the subject in which he was conditioned.

27. Officers who have been unable to complete the entire course shall receive certificates of proficiency, signed by the commandant, in such subjects as shall have been satisfactorily completed.

28. Except upon the recommendation of an instructor and with the approval of the school board, certificates of proficiency in any subject, whether given at a garrison or service school, will not excuse an officer from either practical work or recitation in the same subject at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.

The Cavalry Command.

29. The course of theoretical instruction for non-commissioned officers and selected privates shall embrace: Manual of guard duty; drill regulations; Army regulations; small arms firing regulations; catechism of outpost duty; map reading and road sketching; elements of field engineering applicable to Cavalry; hippology; horseshoeing, camps, marches, and camp sanitation.

30. The course of instruction for trumpeters and selected privates shall embrace theoretical and practical instruction in music and in the duties of messengers and orderlies.

31. The practical instruction of the entire Cavalry command at the school shall embrace: Drill; calisthenics; athletics; fencing; swimming; equitation; horse training; small arms firing; guard duty; signalling; first aid to the injured; packing; camping; entraining and detrainning; battle exercises; construction of hasty intrenchments; passage of streams; practical tactical exercises in attack and defense; passage of defiles; advance and rear guards; outpost duty; scouting and reconnaissance; attack and defense of convoys; Cavalry screen; practice marches.

The Field Artillery Command.

32. The course of theoretical instruction for non-commissioned officers and selected privates shall embrace: Drill regulations; care of matériel; principles of gun laying and sights; draft and draft harness; bits and biting;

hippology; use of tools; reconnaissance; camps, marches, and camp sanitation.

33. The practical instruction of the entire Field Artillery command shall embrace: Drill; calisthenics; athletics; swimming; equitation; guard duty; signalling; first aid to the injured; revolver practice; subcaliber practice; preparation for action; fire direction; target practice; fire control; cover for Field Artillery; preparation of a defensive position; changes of position; replacement of ammunition from the reserve and ammunition column; castrametation; construction of temporary bridges; transportation of Field Artillery; practice marches.

Combined Operations of the Two Arms.

34. Practical tactical exercises and problems in the combined use of Cavalry and Field Artillery as advance guards, rear guards, outposts, in screening duty, and in attack and defense.

Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers.

35. In this school there shall be annually two terms of four months each, viz., Feb. 15 to June 15, and July 15 to Nov. 15. The course of theoretical and practical instruction shall be conducted by the officer in charge of the school, under regulations adopted by the board of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery. The officer in charge shall submit to the commandant an annual report, not later than Aug. 20, regarding the progress and needs of his school.

36. The class under instruction shall be composed of specially recommended men, detailed from the various organizations of Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Engineers, in active service, and of specially selected recruits. Details will be made in the office of The Military Secretary of the Army, in order that the number ordered for instruction during any one term may not exceed the accommodations of the training school.

37. An organization commander desiring to enter a man in this training school should have an application for the privilege on file in order that regimental or battalion commanders, when called upon for details, may be able to reach the actual needs of the service.

The enlisted men recommended must be of excellent character. For farriers, the men recommended must be intelligent, well grounded in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and must be in good physical condition. For horseshoers, the men must be intelligent, in good health, and of suitable conformation for the work of a horseshoer, viz., have a short, broad back and good muscular development. Commanders of organizations will note in the descriptive lists of men ordered for instruction, "farriers' class" or "horseshoers' class," depending upon the nature of the instruction to be required. Communications concerning men detailed for or undergoing instruction at the training school for farriers and horseshoers should be addressed to the "Commandant, School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kansas."

38. Upon the completion of the school course, certificates of proficiency signed by the commandant shall be awarded to men who pass a thorough theoretical and practical examination.

Training School for Bakers and Cooks.

39. The term of this school shall be of four months' duration. The course of theoretical and practical instruction shall be conducted by the officer in charge of the school, under regulations adopted by the board of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery. The officer in charge shall submit to the commandant an annual report, not later than Aug. 20, regarding the progress and needs of his school.

40. The classes under instruction shall be composed of specially selected men, of common school education, who manifest a desire to learn the trade of baker or cook, and who show an aptitude for the work. There shall be continuously under instruction two classes of bakers and two classes of cooks, a new class of bakers entering on the 15th of each even-numbered month and a new class of cooks on the 15th of each odd-numbered month. Details will be made in the office of The Military Secretary of the Army, in order that the number ordered for instruction during any one term may not exceed the accommodations of the training school.

41. Upon the completion of the school course, certificates of proficiency signed by the commandant shall be awarded to men who pass a thorough theoretical and practical examination.

The Post of Fort Riley.

42. The post of Fort Riley shall comprise the Cavalry subpost, the Artillery subpost, and all persons and public property within the limits of the military reservation. In all that does not pertain to the course of instruction, and its separate organization and administration as a service school, it shall have the same relation to division and department commanders as other posts in their commands.

43. The school directors shall exercise such command at the subposts as may be delegated to them by the commandant, and each subpost (and command) shall, as far as practicable, be complete within itself for the purposes of administration, except in the matter of supply of troops, returns, and correspondence with superior authority.

Discipline.

44. Discipline shall be maintained by the rules prescribed for military posts and by the regulations of the school.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

PROPOSED CRUISE TO HAWAII.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has received from the Hawaii Promotion Committee of Honolulu, H.I., a communication in which it is urged that the Pacific and Asiatic Squadrons assemble at Honolulu for target practice and fleet evolutions. Their letter is as follows:

"We would respectfully call to your attention the closeness of the winter season, and suggest the many advantages which would accrue from a joint cruise of the Pacific and Asiatic Squadrons into the middle of the Pacific, with a stop for target work, fleet formations or evolutions at Honolulu. For more than a generation it has been the testimony of all commanders of fleets visiting here that their cruise into Hawaiian waters and their stay in Honolulu was productive of much good.

"It is only seven years since the flag was raised here, and a great deal has been accomplished in the teaching of patriotism to new citizens by a display of the devotion of American sailors to the flag. Much more may be done.

"The harbor of Honolulu is perfectly safe, ample to accommodate every American warship in the Pacific Ocean at the present time, and the naval station and shops are equipped for all kinds of repair work. It is our belief that should you see your way clear to bring together the squadrons from the East and the West for practice evolutions, such, for instance, as are carried out in the Caribbean Sea by the Atlantic Squadron, the result would be beneficial. The waters about Hawaii offer excellent conditions for target work or the exercise of war games, while Honolulu as a base would afford every possible advantage in a way of furnishing supplies, and as well through the Pacific commercial cable would keep the fleet in close touch with the Orient and the Western coast of the United States. Relaxation after guard duty would as well appeal to the sailors of the fleets.

"Commending this matter to your good judgment, and thanking you in advance for the careful consideration which it is assured, we beg to remain, etc."

TRIAL OF COMMANDER YOUNG.

The trial of Comdr. Lucien Young, U.S. Navy, who was in command of the gunboat Bennington at the time of the disaster to that vessel, is reported to the Navy Department to have begun on Sept. 15 at the Mare Island Navy Yard in California. The trial of Ensign Charles T. Wade, who had charge of the engine room of the Bennington, has been indefinitely postponed because of Ensign Wade's severe illness.

The Navy Department has given out the substance of the charge and specifications, preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Commander Young, the charge being "neglect of duty." There are various specifications, the first of which recites that Commander Young failed to enforce Paragraph 9, Article 1606, of the Navy Regulations, which reads as follows: "All cocks and valves throughout the engine department are to be moved at least once each week." The second specification recites that Commander Young violated the Navy Regulations in that he failed to enforce Paragraph 12, Article 1609, which reads as follows: "The safety valves will be partially lifted by the hand gear at least once each week when not under steam to insure their good working order."

The third and fourth specifications to the charge of "neglect of duty" preferred against Commander Young state that he failed to enforce other provisions of the Navy Regulations, special attention being called to Article 652 1-2, under which it was his duty to see that the safety and sentinel valves were kept in good condition and efficient working order. The fifth specification recites that he failed to comply with the provisions of the Navy Regulations found in Article 437 and Article 670, Paragraph 7.

Article 437 reads as follows: "He (the captain) shall examine the steam log daily and call the attention of the senior engineer officer to any inaccuracies or omissions he may observe. The senior engineer officer will cause the steam log to be corrected as pointed out by the captain unless he believes the proposed entries to be incorrect; in which event he shall, if required, explain in writing to the captain the reasons for his opinion. The captain may then enter upon the steam log, over his own signature, any remarks concerning the particular inaccuracy or omission under consideration that he may deem proper. After the steam log has been examined by the captain no change or addition shall be made without his permission. He shall approve the steam log on the last day of every month and upon the day of relinquishing command."

Article 670, Paragraph 7, follows: "He shall prepare and, at the end of each quarter, submit to the captain for transmission to the Navy Department a smooth copy of the steam log, which must be signed and approved in the same manner as the original." In this paragraph the "he" refers to the engineer officer.

The sixth specification to the charge against Commander Young recites that he failed to give such orders and precautionary instructions and to make such inspections as were appropriate and necessary to insure the efficient condition of the engine department of the vessel under his command, for the efficiency of which he was charged with responsibility.

Press despatches from the Pacific Coast purporting to give an abstract of the defense of Commander Young, state that he is able to show that he reported defects in the boilers of the ship some months ago; that his warning was ignored by the department authorities; that he had taken every precaution possible to protect the ship and those on board from a boiler explosion. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Naval officers here think it is probable that Commander Young will be able to show that he issued orders, which, if obeyed, would have prevented the explosion. At the same time, it is well known in the Navy Department that no information came from the ship in regard to its boilers to justify departmental action of any sort. It is believed that the more searching inquiry of the court-martial will show that the safety and sentinel valves were blocked, that the water tender on the day of the explosion was a substitute who had little acquaintance with his duties, and that the general regulations for the guidance of the engine and fireroom force of every ship of war were sufficient to protect the ship from such an explosion as occurred on the Bennington. It is believed that some one in authority on the ship was negligent. No such condition should exist on any vessel of war as prevailed on the Bennington, it is said, and the situation will undoubtedly lead to trouble for some one."

LOSS OF THE MIKASA.

The destruction of the Japanese battleship Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship during the late war, at Sasebo, on Sept. 11, serves as a tragic climax to her brilliant performance against the Russian fleet, and is really the severest naval loss that Japan has suffered since hostilities began. Cable despatches state that fire started at the base of the Mikasa's mainmast on the night of Sept. 10 and spread with great rapidity in spite of all efforts to control it, and that about two o'clock on the morning of the 11th the aft magazine exploded, tearing a great hole in the side of the ship, which immediately sank in shallow water. The Tokio correspondent of the London Times cables that the bodies of five members of the ship's crew have been recovered and that 251 members are missing and 343 are wounded. It is believed that the missing all went down with the ship. The accident has caused widespread sorrow in Japan, but the grief is mitigated by the fact that Admiral Togo was not on board the Mikasa when the accident occurred. The victims of the accident include many men from other ships at Sasebo, who went to help save the Mikasa. It was first stated that the destruction of the Mikasa was caused by malcontents to show their displeasure at the terms of the peace treaty between Russia and Japan, but that belief is unsupported by evidence. The origin of the fire is still a mystery, but an investigation is in progress and it is expected that the facts will be fully disclosed.

The Mikasa, a sister ship to the Asahi, was a first class battleship. She was launched from Vickers's yard at Barrow, in 1900. She was of 15,200 tons displacement, 436 feet long over all, 76 feet beam and 29 1-4 feet draught. Her belt armor amidships was nine inches thick, tapering at the end to four inches. The main deck battery was protected by six inches of citadel armor, extending from the top of the belt to the upper deck. It entirely screened the six-inch guns on the fighting deck. She carried four twelve-inch breech loaders mounted in pairs fore and aft in armored barbettes which are fourteen inches thick above the upper deck and ten inches

thick below; fourteen six-inch firers, ten in the citadel and four in casements on the upper deck; twenty three-inch, six three-pounders and six two and one-half pounders. Her four torpedo tubes were submerged. The Mikasa, as the flagship of Admiral Togo, rendered noble service in the battle fought off Port Arthur in 1904, on which occasion the admiral's ship also suffered the greatest loss, a total of four officers and twenty-nine men mortally wounded and a large number slightly wounded.

In the battle of the Sea of Japan the Mikasa, as the flagship of Admiral Togo, was the most daring and consequently the heaviest loser of any of the Japanese vessels in the conflict. Flying the signal, "The destiny of our Empire depends upon this engagement. You are all expected to do your utmost," the Mikasa steamed directly into the Russian line, affording an example of courage to the other ships of its fleet. As a result of the engagement, the flagship suffered a loss of sixty-three killed and wounded. The Hatsuse, a sister ship of the Mikasa, was sunk on May 15, 1904, by striking a Russian mine while cruising off Port Arthur. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats. It was said at the time of the sinking of the Hatsuse that the battleship represented actually one-sixth of Japan's total strength in this supreme class. It was furthermore estimated at that time that relatively the loss of the Hatsuse exceeded all that the fleet of the Czar had met up to that period in the Far East.

The following despatch was sent by the Navy Department after the news of the terrible disaster to the Japanese flagship was received in Washington:

Sept. 13, 1905, Minister of the Navy, Tokio.

The American Navy sympathizes with you and the Japanese navy in the loss of heroic lives caused by the distressing accident to the Mikasa. Charles H. Darling, Acting Secretary.

On September 14 the Navy Department received the following reply from the Japanese Minister of Marine: "Please accept sincere thanks of Japanese navy for kind manner the American Navy has shown in its sympathy on the disaster of the Mikasa. Yamanoto."

HONORING NAVAL HEROES.

An interesting service was held at Mare Island, Cal., on Monday, Sept. 11, in connection with the unveiling in St. Peter's Chapel of tablets in memory of Paul Jones, Decatur, Lawrence and Macdonough. The exercises consisted of singing and addresses by Rev. F. W. Clappett, D.D.; Capt. F. J. Drake, U.S.N.; Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N.; Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral McCalla, U.S.N., and Chaplain Adam A. McAlister, U.S.N. The addresses of the naval officers consisted of a brief statement of the brilliant services of the officers whose memories were thus honored and a few words by Chaplain McAlister, accepting the tablets. We are not able to make room this week for more than brief extracts from these excellent addresses, but hope to be able to make further use of them later on.

Of Paul Jones Captain Drake said: "Being a student of exceptional ability, he not only mastered all of the branches of his profession, but studied carefully naval history and tactics, thereby preparing himself for the great events as a naval officer which soon followed. In his short career as a British merchant captain, his aspirations led him to seek the company of the elite in all ports visited."

"Colonial society was apparently his first choice. He thus became acquainted with the leading men of the Continental Congress, most of whom became the framers of the Declaration of Independence, and this society was congenial to his temperament, proud nature, lofty ambitions and clean mind. His last command in the merchant service was the brig Two Friends, in which he arrived in the Rhappahannock in April, 1773. He found his brother, William Paul Jones, dying. William Jones, the planter, had already departed this life. His will by succession made John Paul Jones sole legatee in case of William Paul's death, with the provision that John Paul adopt the name of John Paul Jones, which he forthwith declared, and settled down to the life of a Virginia planter. Events thickened, and it only wanted the battle of Bunker Hill to set his blood on fire. The battle of Lexington spurred him to further action and his clear mind conceived that celebrated letter to Mr. Joseph Hewes on Sept. 14, which was afterwards submitted to the Continental Congress, and in which he embodied all of the principles and philosophy of a naval organization, the base of which we have not enlarged but elaborated to suit modern conditions. It being purely his conception, he may therefore in all justice be called the founder of the United States Navy. The memory of what he was as a man—a fighter, and above all as a naval officer—ought to be an inspiration to those of us who follow the path he so nobly marked out for the United States Navy. Peace be unto his ashes, which at last rest on American soil under the protection of the flag he so bravely defended."

Said Commander Underwood: "A century ago, although then but twenty-six years of age, Decatur was a captain in our Navy, and one of the most prominent of our officers. One historian has gone so far as to say that in the naval history of the United States he is the most conspicuous figure during the one hundred years between John Paul Jones and Farragut."

"There is no doubt that Decatur was one of the leading officers of his day, perhaps indeed the leader. No other one of our officers commanded, as he did, the three famous frigates, Constitution, United States and President. These, as well as other details, show the estimation in which he was held by the Washington authorities. The fame of most of our naval heroes of a century ago rests upon some one single action, but Decatur in three of our early wars was the leading spirit in at least four hazardous undertakings, any one of which would establish his claim to a place among the immortals. He was fertile in expedient, brave, chivalrous and patriotic. His name has been cherished with peculiar pride and tenderness by his countrymen, and always will be so cherished."

"Though we feel a tinge of regret at fate's decree that so valuable a life should have been sacrificed to a duel, we yet realize the magnitude of his services to the country he loved and feel it eminently proper to honor his memory as we do now with this tablet unveiled here today. And what more fitting place could be chosen than this chapel dedicated to the use of men of his own profession, where such reminders of heroism and devotion in the past should stimulate these virtues in the present? May it serve this purpose well."

"To-day," said Commander Gleaves, "is our Ides of Quintilis. To those who are gathered here in the honorable commission to honor the dead, this is an hour of

consecration. We feel as if we were in the presence of the spirit of the great departed, and the thought stirs our hearts with higher ambitions and nobler aspirations. We of the Service claim a personal share in the heritage of an exalted fame and a spotless name which James Lawrence left to the nation; in a greater measure than others can appreciate, we feel that his memory belongs to us, because to him we owe the noblest tradition of the Navy. We at least have no misconceptions and no misunderstandings concerning his motives, and while we all may not agree upon the disputed question of his judgment on that fateful first of June, ninety-two years ago, we certainly are of one mind that he died like an officer and a sailor the death that is a glory and a triumph, mighty and eloquent to all who may pass thereby."

"Lawrence was one of a brilliant galaxy of sea officers whose courage, ability and success secured for the United States a footing in the Court of Arms, but whose deeds, which 'set with pearls the bracelet of the world,' have never been fully appreciated by history."

"The traditions of the Navy must be preserved. Not only should we cherish them, but as best we may we should measure our lives by them, and in no way can this be so effectually encouraged as by the erection of such tablets as these to the seamen upon whom the God of battles has laid this imperishable sword of knighthood."

"Very little is known to-day of Lawrence's personality. There is or rather was in existence a few years ago a bundle of letters he wrote to his wife, but these have disappeared, and so probably the only source of information as to his *vie intime* is destroyed. The brush of Gilbert Stuart has preserved for us his handsome features, and we know that Admiral Farragut considered him the finest looking officer he had ever seen. From other sources we learn that he was fond of poetry; that he was a man of polished manners and fine address; that he was an accomplished seaman, and that as a frigate captain he was second only to Isaac Hull, that *magister magistrorum* of his profession. Above all he was distinguished for his high sense of honor and uprightness which, somehow, is always looked for and expected in those who live 'between sea and cloud.'"

Admiral McCalla said: "The tablet we unveiled to-day is in loving memory of the victor in that most important and successful battle, which secured control of Lake Champlain, and prevented the invasion of the State of New York from Canada, ninety-one years ago. This victor was Thomas Macdonough."

"It has been conceded that a naval force—whether of galleys, sailing ships or steam battleships—which receives an attack at anchor is ordinarily at great disadvantage, although skilful naval commanders at anchor have, at times, defeated an enemy who was under way. Success, under such a disadvantage, as in the case of Commodore Macdonough in the battle of Lake Champlain, has been due to the skilful disposition of his fleet by the commander, so as to protect both the flanks and the rear of his line of battle, and thus prevent such a defeat as the French suffered in the battle of the Nile."

"Macdonough, with a knowledge of the local conditions and prevailing winds, preferred to accept battle with his squadron at anchor. He carefully arranged his force so as to place the British at a disadvantage in making the attack. After a very closely contested battle, with an equally gallant foe, Macdonough was victorious."

"We are here on this anniversary to do honor to one of the greatest of our naval commanders, who, although inferior to his enemy in ships and guns, gained a victory by carefully preparing in advance for every possible contingency, which caused Sir George Prevost and his army to retreat in haste and confusion to Canada, clearing our northern border of an enemy. This victory also had a great effect on the negotiations for peace."

"Roosevelt states that Macdonough 'feared his foes not at all, but his God a great deal.' And the fact that, as the English squadron approached, Macdonough knelt for a moment with his officers in prayer on the quarter-deck, indicates that in addition to relying upon himself in a good cause, he did not fail to seek divine help on what he believed to be a momentous occasion."

"Loyalty and faithfulness in the performance of his duty was a marked characteristic of Macdonough, which with the loyalty and faithfulness of his subordinates enabled him to achieve the greatest victory of the War of 1812."

It should be remembered that, as we have said, these are only extracts from an admirable series of addresses, all of which are worthy of preservation, not only as a tribute to the heroic dead, but as an epitome of some of the most noteworthy events in our naval history.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department has practically decided to place all of the coast defense monitors in reserve. The Wyoming, which is undergoing extensive repairs on the Pacific coast, will be placed in reserve after the completion of this work; the Terror was placed in reserve this week, and it is the present intention of the Navy Department to place the Arkansas, Nevada and Florida in reserve soon. While in reserve these vessels will only have aboard a small detachment of men to keep the vessels from deterioration. It is the intention of the Navy Department not to place these ships in commission until next summer, when they will be again used by the midshipmen at the Naval Academy for their summer cruise.

It is announced that the battleship Mississippi will be launched from the yards of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday, Sept. 30.

The steam bark Acme, from Baltimore, bound for Cavite, carrying 5,096 tons of St. George coal for the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, is reported ashore in the Sunda Straits. Assistance has been sent to her.

During a series of maneuvers under full power off the coast of Massachusetts, the armored cruiser Colorado met with an accident last week, whereby a portion of her machinery was disabled. The vessel will be obliged to return to a navy yard for the necessary repairs. The accident was the fracture of a cylinder head.

The U.S. despatch boat Dolphin was docked in the new drydock at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard, Sept. 8. The vessel has been at the yard having some boiler repairs made. The underwater valves and sea-cocks have also been overhauled, and one of them was defective, so that a good-sized leak resulted.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has received encouraging reports concerning the progress being made in the building of the big, new drydock at the League Island Navy Yard. It is now expected that the dock proper will be completed within two or three months, but it will probably be a few weeks longer before the completion of the pump-house and the final installation of the machinery. This dock, when completed, will be able to receive any battleship in the Navy.

PROGRESS ON NAVY VESSELS.

The following shows the percentage of completion of the vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and Wm. Cramp and Sons, it will be noticed, have made rapid progress on some of the big battleships and cruisers.

Battleships.

A, speed, knots; B, per cent. of completion, Aug. 1; C, Sept. 1.

Name of vessel	A	Building at	B	C
Virginia	19	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.Co.	91.37	92.89
Nebraska	19	Moran Bros. Co.	77	79.58
Georgia	19	Bath Iron Works	85	86.44
New Jersey	19	Fore River S.B. Co.	87.7	89.3
Rhode Island	19	Fore River S.B. Co.	92.1	93
Connecticut	18	Navy Yard, New York	83.67	86.15
Louisiana	18	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.Co.	82.81	86.10
Vermont	18	Fore River S.B. Co.	57.1	61.4
Kansas	18	New York S.B. Co.	57.3	60.1
Minnesota	18	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.Co.	69.9	71.16
Mississippi	17	Wm. Cramp & Sons	34.48	38.7
Idaho	17	Wm. Cramp & Sons	31.22	33.66
New Hampshire	18	New York S.B. Co.	15.2	18.2

Armored Cruisers.

California	22	Union Iron Works	80.4	81.8
South Dakota	22	Union Iron Works	78.9	80.6
Tennessee	22	Wm. Cramp & Sons	82.02	84.32
Washington	22	New York S.B. Co.	82.03	83.9
North Carolina	22	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.Co.	12.2	14.96
Montana	22	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.Co.	10.81	13.01

Protected Cruisers.

St. Louis	22	Neafie & Levy S.&E.B.Co.	71.4	75.7
Milwaukee	22	Union Iron Works	79	80.6
Charleston	22	Newpt. Ns. S.B.&D.D.Co.	99	99.7

Gunboats.

Paducah	12	Gas Engine & Power Co.	92.4	100
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Trainingships.

Cumberland	Sails Navy Yard, Boston	95	95
Intrepid	Sails Navy Yard, Mare Island	97.5	97.5

Scout Cruisers.

Chester	Bath Iron Works	0	0
Birmingham	Fore River S.B. Co.	0	4.7
Salem	Fore River S.B. Co.	0	4.3

Torpedoboats.

Goldsbrough	30	Wolf & Zwicker	99	99
O'Brien	26	Lewis Nixon	99	99

Submarine Torpedoboats.

T. B. No. 9	Fore River S.B. Co.	12.6	17.6
T. B. No. 10	Fore River S.B. Co.	11.5	16.5
T. B. No. 11	Fore River S.B. Co.	11.5	16.5
T. B. No. 12	Fore River S.B. Co.	11.5	16.5

*Note.—Per cent. of completion of Idaho should have been 31.22, instead of 33.22, as printed in statement of Aug. 10, 1905.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Provincetown, Mass.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At Provincetown, Mass.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Provincetown, Mass.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnette. At Provincetown, Mass.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Provincetown, Mass.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division to Provincetown, Mass.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. At Provincetown, Mass.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. At Provincetown, Mass.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Provincetown, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At Provincetown, Mass.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Galveston, to Provincetown, Mass.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee). Capt. John M. Hawley. At Provincetown, Mass.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At Provincetown, Mass.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Sailed Sept. 11 from Santo Domingo City for Hampton Roads. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Provincetown, Mass.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. Arrived Sept. 8 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Sept. 12 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Comdr. William F. Halsey, ordered to command. Arrived Sept. 12 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for the vessels of this division, except Castine, in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Portsmouth. Placed out of commission Sept. 7.
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Percival J. Werlich. Arrived Sept. 8 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived Sept. 11 at Santo Domingo City.
NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. Sailed Sept. 8 from New York for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. E. F. Quailtrough. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this Squadron to Provincetown, Mass.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson). Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Provincetown, Mass.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Provincetown, Mass.
ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Provincetown, Mass.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Provincetown, Mass.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.
The Lawrence, Stewart, Worden and Hopkins of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Sept. 7 at Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

HULL, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered out of Commission.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Provincetown, Mass.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, New York.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement, Harry S. Myddleton, master. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

ALICE (collier), merchant complement, J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Sept. 12 at Port Monroe, Va. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement, W. E. Secombe, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement, E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived Sept. 3 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
GLACIER, Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Ordered in commission Sept. 15.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Sept. 9 at Baltimore, Md. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, George Worley, master. Arrived Sept. 9 at Lambert Point, Va. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. Sailed Sept. 11 from Provincetown for Philadelphia. Address there.

NERO (collier), merchant complement, I. F. Shirliff, master. Arrived Sept. 6 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NINA (tug), Lieut. Rufus S. Manley. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Chief Btsn. Ernest Sandstrom. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

YANKTON (tender), Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of Squadron in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Comdr. Charles J. Badger ordered to command. At Port Angeles, Wash.

BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Clifford J. Boush to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Capt. Frank H. Holmes, retired. At Port Angeles, Wash.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. John F. Marshall, At Port Angeles, Wash.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At Port Angeles, Wash.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At Port Angeles, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived Sept. 10 at Taku, China.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. Arrived Sept. 13 at Chefoo, China.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Richardson Clover. Arrived Sept. 10 at Taku, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Dudley W. Knox.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Ensign George W. Steele, jr. Arrived Sept. 10 at Taku, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Sept. 10 at Taku, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Joseph R. Defrees. Arrived Sept. 10 at Taku, China.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. Arrived Sept. 10 at Taku, China.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Chefoo, China.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Sept. 10 at Taku, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired. At Chefoo, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Asher C. Baker, retired. Arrived Sept. 10 at Taku, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, Commander.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter), Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Comdr. John B. Blissh, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerriek. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. Arrived Sept. 10 at Taku, China.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement, A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. At Manila, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement, A. M. Whitton, master. Arrived Sept. 13 at the naval station, Honolulu, H.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement, Samuel Hughes, master. At Shanghai, China.

NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement, W. D. Prideaux master. At Wosung, China.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for ships of this squadron in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller (flagship of Rear Admiral Chester). Arrived Sept. 11 at Villefranche, France.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Comdr. George H. Stafford, retired. Arrived Sept. 8 at Villefranche, France.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived Sept. 9 at Nice, France.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED.

TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Placed out of commission Sept. 11.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At New York city. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived Sept. 13 at Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Provincetown, Mass.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.

FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. Sailed Aug. 12 from Mare Island for San Diego, Cal.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

IVANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Sept. 11 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEZINSOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug), Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address

SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
 SIOUX (tug). Arrived Aug. 4 at Portsmouth, N.H. Siren (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SOLACE (transport). Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed Sept. 12 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address there.
 SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
 TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 TERROR, M., guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
 TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 UNADILLA (tug). Sailed July 29 from Port Harford for Mare Island, Cal. Send mail to Mare Island.
 VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
 WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
 WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived Sept. 10 at Detroit, Mich. Address there.
 WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

BLAKELEY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
 DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 MCKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
 PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 PLUNGER (submarine), Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Narragansett Bay, R.I.
 SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 TALBOT, Lieut. V. S. Houston. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship), Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Irwin V. Gillis in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, BAILEY and submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship), Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.
 LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Comdr. Horace M. Witze, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA (storeship), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
 PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladrone Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Leave Madeira, Sept. 1 for Provincetown, Mass.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. Sailed from Funchal, Aug. 15; due at New York about Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the U.S. Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.
 FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C. Cruiser; G. gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedoblast destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

G.O. 7, AUG. 25, 1905, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

On board ships of the Navy having one or two masts the following directions for dressing ship will be observed, so far as they obtain, as supplementary to those given in the Tactical Signal Book, pages 37 and 38:

Line No. 1.—From stem to foremasthead: Same arrangement of flags as given under second group—"From end of head booms to fore-topgallant masthead."

Line No. 2.—From foremast to mainmast: Same arrangement as given in third and fourth groups combined—"From fore-gallant masthead" "to mizzen topgallant masthead."

Line No. 3.—From mainmast to stern: Same arrangement as given in fifth and sixth groups combined—"From mizzen topgallant masthead" "to water line."

The flags at the end of lines Nos. 1, 2, and 3 will be the same in all cases, and when it is necessary to drop out or insert flags in the separate lines it shall be done next to the permanent flag at the stem, mainmast, and stern, respectively.

Vessels having only one mast will haul lines Nos. 2 and 3 to the after boat davit heads on the port and starboard sides, respectively.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

Note.—General Order No. 6 relates to the General Signal Book and is only issued to officers in charge of the same.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 8.—Lieut. J. R. P. Pringle, detached Hartford and wait orders.
 Lieut. R. I. Curtin, to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 12, 1905.
 Ensign E. H. Dodd, detached Paul Jones; to home and one month's leave.
 Ensign M. S. Davis, detached Marblehead; to Paul Jones.
 Ensign W. V. Tomb, detached Dubuque; to Kearsarge.
 Ensign R. Wallace, Jr., detached Eagle; to Dubuque.
 Med. Dir. J. R. Waggener, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to home and wait orders.
 Btsn. D. Moriarty, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to duty as assistant to the captain of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Chief Gun. L. J. G. Kuhlwein, detached Massachusetts; to home and wait orders.
 Gun. A. Hasler, detached Newark; to Massachusetts.
 Chief Carp. J. S. Waltemeyer, detached Texas; to home and wait orders.
 Carp. C. Greenwell, detached Hartford; to Texas.
 War. Mach. G. Mellen, detached Newark; to Alliance and additional duty naval base, Culebra, W.I., sailing from New York, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1905.
 Paymr. Ck. T. S. Velch, appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEPT. 9.—Med. Insp. F. Anderson, detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C., etc., Sept. 12, 1905; to Mare Island, Cal., for duty as medical officer of said yard and in command U.S. Naval Medical Supply Depot.
 Med. Insp. W. A. McClurg, detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., etc.; to marine barracks, Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1905.
 Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Texas.
 Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart, to Glacier.

SEPT. 10.—SUNDAY.

SEPT. 11.—Comdr. W. H. Alderdice, retired, detached duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery for the Virginia, Newport News, Va., etc.; to Thurlow, Pa., for duty as inspector of engineering material, works American Steel Casting Company, and additional duty as inspector of engineering material, Central Pennsylvania and Western New York districts.
 Comdr. W. H. Chambers, retired, detached duty as inspector of engineering material, Thurlow, Pa., Central Pennsylvania and Western New York districts, Harrisburg, Pa., and continue other duties.

Lieuts. S. W. Bryant and C. A. Gardiner, commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. W. Evans, to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1905.
 Ensign A. B. Keating, detached Kentucky, Sept. 20, 1905; to Washington, D.C., Sept. 25, 1905, examination for promotion, thence to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign J. M. McCaffery, detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Kearsarge.
 Midshipmen W. P. Druley and F. G. Coburn, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Annapolis, Md., examination for promotion, thence to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for a course of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Asst. Paymr. G. R. Crapo, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Yankton.

First Lieut. E. W. Banker, commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Sept. 6, 1905.

Paymr. Ck. T. Gregory, resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, New London, Conn., accepted to take effect Sept. 21, 1905.

Paymr. Ck. F. M. Varrell, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty naval station, New London, Conn.

SEPT. 12.—Lieuts. C. P. Snyder, J. F. Hellweg, S. H. R. Doyle, H. Ellis and C. L. Arnold, commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. H. L. Wyman, detached Kearsarge; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. G. Briggs, to the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, with additional duty Adams, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 12, 1905.

Lieut. A. Bronson, Jr., to Kearsarge.

Lieut. J. L. Sticht, detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Kearsarge.

Ensign E. S. Jackson, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1905.

Ensign J. Rodgers, to the Lawrence.

Midshipman C. Belknap, detached Lawrence; to Maryland.

SEPT. 13.—Lieut. Comdr. P. J. Werlich detached command Castine when out of commission; to Washington, D.C., and report Bureau of Navigation for orders preliminary to examination for promotion.

Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, orders to Kearsarge revoked; to Charleston.

Lieut. O. S. Knepper detached West Virginia; to home and leave one month.

Lieut. G. W. Logan detached Castine when out of commission; to Washington, D.C., and report Bureau of Equipment for special duty.

Ensign H. G. S. Wallace detached Kearsarge; to Tacoma.

Ensign W. G. Mitchell to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 2, 1905.

Ensign H. K. Cagle detached Tacoma; to Kearsarge.

Paymr. Ck. J. B. Horton appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Lawton.

SEPT. 14.—Lieut. E. L. Bennett, detached navy yard, Boston; to duty as assistant to inspector of machinery at Newport News, Va.

Lieut. J. R. P. Pringle, to West Virginia, Sept. 25.

Ensigns G. F. Neal, G. Whitlock and R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., detached Castine when out of commission; to home and leave one month.

Ensign J. B. Babcock, detached Hull when out of commission; to Truxtun.

P.A. Surg. H. A. Dunn, to naval proving ground, Indian Head, Sept. 15.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Shock, detached naval hospital, Norfolk; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surgs. G. M. Olson and R. A. Warner, detached naval hospital, Philadelphia; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surgs. F. H. Brooks, F. O. J. Hytling, and P. R. Stalnaker, detached naval hospital, New York; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surg. P. S. Sellers, detached Franklin; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surg. C. D. Munger, detached naval hospital, Norfolk; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surg. B. Elmore, detached naval hospital, Washington; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surg. H. T. Nelson, detached naval proving ground, Indian Head; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surg. N. S. Hathaway, detached naval hospital, Washington; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Moars, detached duty second torpedo flotilla; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surg. E. R. Marshall, detached naval hospital, Washington; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, course of instruction.

Asst. Surg. G. G. Parwell, detached Brooklyn; to duty with second torpedo flotilla, on Worden.

Gun. A. Barker, warranted a gunner from July 30, 1905.

Gun. U. G. Chipman, warranted a gunner from May 25, 1905.

Carp. S. Floate, warranted a carpenter in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1903.

War. Mach. J. E. Venable, to Lawton, charge of engineering department.

War. Mach. C. Holland, to duty in connection with machinery of Virginia, Newport News.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 6.—Major Cyrus S. Radford, A.Q.M., granted leave for one month from Sept. 11, inclusive.

SEPT. 8.—Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer, retired, ordered to assume charge of recruiting district with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

Capt. Frederick H. Delano detached from recruiting district with headquarters at Boston, Mass., and ordered to report to officer in charge of recruiting district with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn., for special temporary duty.

Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, detached from duty in command of the Marine Corps' rifle team, and ordered to report in person to the brigadier general, commandant.

First Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal detached from Marine Corps' rifle team and ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

SEPT. 9.—Lieut. Col. Harry K. White ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to command Marine Barracks, San Juan, P.R.

Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karman ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to command Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Col. James E. Mahoney ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to command Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y.

Major Franklin J. Moses ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to command the U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md.

Major Laurence H. Moses ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to Marine Battalion, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

Capt. Albertus W. Catlin ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Farquharson detached from Marine Barracks, Culebra, U.S.W.I., and ordered to Marine Battalion, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

First Lieut. Arthur McAllister detached from Marine Corps Recruiting Office, Chicago, Ill., and ordered to Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y.

SEPT. 11.—First Lieut. Henry D. F. Long detached from Marine Battalion, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama, and ordered to Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y.

First Lieut. William A. Howard ordered home and granted sick leave for three months.

Capt. Harry R. Lay ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to duty in command of the marine guard, U.S.S. West Virginia.

SEPT. 12.—Capt. John T. Myers, on Sept. 23, 1905, detached from Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and ordered to report at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., on Oct. 2, 1905, for duty in charge of the school for non-commissioned officers there.

First Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan from U.S.S. Solace when that vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

ORDERS, U.S. REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

SEPT. 8.—First Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor detached from Rush and directed to report to surgeon in command Marine Hospital, San Francisco, with a view to admission to sanitarium at Port Stanton, N.M.

First Asst. Engr. J. L. Bryan, on reporting of 2d Asst. Engr. Ker, resume duties on Penrose.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd detached from Hamilton and granted sick leave.

SEPT. 11.—Commanding officer, Forward, ordered to Port Tampa, Fla., with command.

SEPT. 12.—Commanding officer, Seminole, assigned to patrol duty between Perdido Bay and Fort Morgan.

Capt. F. H. Newcomb directed to assign Manhattan and one other harbor tug to patrol course at National Motor Boat Carnival, Hudson river, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

Chief Engr. Hermann Kotschmar, Jr., ordered to New York on inspection duty.

Revenue Cutter officers on the Atlantic coast may have a chance to capture the boat thieves, who stole the well known yawl Proteus, from the foot of West 149th street, Hudson River, New York city, Sept. 14. She belongs to Mr. John C. Wait, of New York, and is thirty-three feet beam, and has an auxiliary engine. She is constructed of oak, and when stolen her hull was painted white, and her cabin top a light blue. The top of her mainmast was broken off. She has made a number of cruises East and South, and is a staunch craft. She was formerly the property of Mr. S. A. Cooper, of the Larchmont and Greenville Yacht Clubs.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is quoted as saying in a recent speech that: "The solution of the problem of national defense was that the manhood of the nation should acquire experience in the use of the rifle." No man, he contended, could be considered a really worthy citizen who had not acquired a knowledge of the use of the rifle under all conditions, so as to fit himself for service in an emergency.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 12, 1905.

Richard W. Glendon, the well-known oarsman of the Boston Athletic Association, who so successfully coached the Naval Academy rowing crews last spring, has arrived here to give a month's attention to the prospective oarsmen of the new fourth class. This is the first time that the midshipmen have been given any coaching at this time of the year, but the idea is to get the squad of new men weeded out so that in the beginning of spring the crews can get down to work in earnest. The schedule of races has not yet been completed, but it is very probable that the same crews will be rowed next year, as last—Pennsylvania, Columbia, Georgetown and Yale. The varsity won all of its contests this year. Midshipman Willie W. Bradley, Jr., of Farman, N.D., second class, is captain of the crews, and Kenneth Heron, of San Francisco, of the same class, has been selected as manager.

Prof. Paul Dashiell, head coach of the Navy football squad, has returned to Annapolis, after having spent the greater part of the summer abroad. The call of Captain Howard of the Navy team to the candidates was for them all to assemble, not later than Sept. 15, and as soon as all arrive the active work of training a bunch to down the Army will be commenced.

Lieut. William Garland Fay, U.S.M.C., who has recently returned from duty at the Sea Girt, N.J., rifle range, is now on duty at the Maryland State rifle range at Glen Burnie, near Annapolis, where he is to establish a marine camp and to assume command of such marines as may be sent there for target practice.

The U.S. cruiser Newark, commanded by Comdr. C. J. Badger, formerly commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, arrived off the Academy Saturday from Norfolk, and will remain during the coming fall and winter as a practice ship for the midshipmen. The U.S. S. Hartford, which arrived from Norfolk recently, has been placed in reserve, and will remain here probably until next spring as an instruction ship for the midshipmen.

The roster of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy when the next academic year begins, Oct. 1, will be 886, the largest number at the institution at any one time. The distribution by classes will be as follows: First, 123; second, 268; third, 250; fourth, 245.

The steamer Phlox, which for many years was familiar about Annapolis and the Naval Academy, has been recently cast aside at Alexandria, Va., as an old hulk. The late Capt. Benjamin Perry was her pilot and captain, and he and the Phlox were closely identified with the Naval Academy for many years. The passing of the old steamer recalls many reminiscences.

Coach Richard Glendon, of the Navy rowing squad, had his young oarsmen out for their first practice on the water Saturday afternoon. There were about a dozen of the Plebes in the squad which reported at the boat-house, and a large crew was picked from these and given an hour's work on the Severn. Although there are not many men in the fourth class who are out for the crew, those who have reported are apparently good material, and some may develop into varsity men, but will have hard work against the men who were in the shells last season. Among the last year's men who are in town and have reported to Mr. Glendon is Midshipman Roland Brainerd, who pulled a good oar in many of the races last season.

During the absence of the Rev. Henry H. Clark, chaplain of the Naval Academy, who is now on his vacation, the services on Sundays are being conducted by Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College.

Harold Cecil Train, of Missouri, was on Monday admitted to the Naval Academy fourth class.

The residence of Mrs. Merriam, on Prince George street, will be occupied during the coming winter by the family of Capt. Asher C. Baker, U.S.N. The handsome residence of Mrs. Bates, widow of Major Bates, U.S.M.C., will again be occupied by Lieutenant Wells and family. The family of Rear Admiral Harry Knox will occupy the residence of Mrs. Marchand on Prince George street, near Maryland avenue.

The family of Paymr. S. Bryan left here recently for Washington. Mr. Spencer Murray, of Annapolis, has gone to the Adirondacks, where his wedding to Miss Daisy Rush, daughter of Capt. Richard Rush, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rush will take place the latter part of the month. Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, U.S.A., after an absence of two years in the Philippines, is spending a leave with his father and friends on West River, this country. Miss Godfrey, of Baltimore, is visiting her sister, the wife of Dr. Grady, of the Naval Academy.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1905.

Secretary Bonaparte makes his first official visit here on Saturday and will be received at the navy yard with all the honors due his office. He goes directly to Oyster Bay to confer with the President, sailing on the Dolphin, which is here for temporary repairs. More extensive ones are to be made later, to cost \$10,000.

The Colorado met with a mishap off Provincetown and lost a cylinder head. Acting under instructions, her commander brought her to Boston for repairs. To-morrow the Glacier goes into commission with Capt. W. F. Fullam in command. In addition to her refrigerator plant, she has the repair outfit of the Vulcan aboard.

There was a very attractive wedding in Cambridge the other day, when Miss Sadie E. Wood was married to Lieut. Bernard H. Camden, of the U.S.R.C. Seminole, stationed for ten years in Boston Harbor. Lieutenant Camden is the fourth of the six lieutenants on that ship to wed within this time, and the brides are Massachusetts girls. Lieutenant Winran married Miss Hurlbut, Lieutenant Buttrick married Miss Trippe, and Lieutenant Gorman married Miss Blanchard, of Trinity Church, officiated at the Camden-Wood nuptials. The groom's brother, Dr. R. Camden, of Springfield, was best man, and Miss Bowling, of Boston, served as maid of honor. The bridal robe was lace with pearl ornaments. A reception followed the ceremony at the Bellevue. Lieutenant Camden has been ordered to the U.S.R.C. Grant at Seattle, Wash., and the couple are now en route to that station.

Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, U.S.A., of the Subsistence Department, is receiving many congratulations from Massachusetts on his recent promotion. He is well and most favorably known here and many recall his record with the Greely expedition in the Arctic region.

Boston's famous 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment is to lose its title and have its batteries numbered instead of lettered. By act of the Legislature it will be known as the Corps of Coast Artillery, in conformity with the provisions of the National Militia law. The regiment is soon to lose its popular colonel, James A. Frye, if reports are true, and it is also predicted that Colonel Frye will be a member of the forthcoming Governor's staff as adjutant general, for which duty he is admirably fitted. That Curtis Guild, Jr., will be the next official head goes without saying and he will poll a tremendous vote—certainly the soldier vote. His staff is already made up—by the newspapers at least—and will be notably brilliant and efficient men who have served the State before.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson and Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton have been seen of late at the navy yard, called there as witnesses at the court martial of Pay Director Ring. The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the deliberations.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, U.S.N., who have been spending the summer at Miant, have gone to

Cazenovia, N.Y., for a brief stay. They will spend the winter in Washington.

Recent ship arrivals at the navy yard were the Massachusetts, which came in to coal and then rejoined the North Atlantic Fleet; the torpedobate Stewart and the gunboat Uncas, which brought a number of sick men for the naval hospital and some prisoners.

The U.S.S. Topeka is out of commission and at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, her crew given a furlough and her marines transferred to the barracks at that station. It is thought that the Topeka will become a receiving-ship and be stationed at Portsmouth. The gunboat Castine is also at this yard for repairs. She had 115 men aboard.

To-day at the American House the few survivors of the Mexican War residing in New England gathered for their annual reunion. Gen. Samuel E. Chamberlain, president of the association, presided, and Edward H. McGlennen, son of the late Harry McGlennen, a veteran, served as secretary. The date celebrates the fifty-eighth anniversary of the occupation of the city of Mexico.

Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., comes back to his home for duty in Boston, much to the delight of his friends. He is past commander of the G.A.R., and his estimable wife served the W.R.C. as its efficient head. Their home is in Medford, where a rousing welcome awaits the captain, who has been on duty in the West several years. He relieves Major Baxter.

M. H. B.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 8, 1905.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 2, the commandant and officers of the yard gave a dance at the bachelors' mess, complimentary to Capt. William T. Burwell of the Independence, Mrs. Burwell and family, who were to leave a few days later for Bremerton. The dance proved to be the usual enjoyable affair and served as a pleasant farewell to the Burwells, who have been very active in the yard's social life. Captain and Mrs. Burwell, with their son and daughter, Dr. and Miss Burwell, left for the North on Tuesday afternoon, where Captain Burwell goes as commandant of the Puget Sound Yard. William Burwell, who had been spending the summer here with his parents, left for the East Saturday morning last, to return at once to Cornell to complete his education.

Capt. Dickinson P. Hall, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty here for the past few months, also left for the East on Saturday, ordered to the Naval Academy for duty. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Alice Hall, who has been spending the past month here and whose stay at Mare Island has been made very pleasant for her by Captain and Mrs. Hall and their friends. She accompanied her brother as far as her home in Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Hall, with her small daughter, is at present visiting her mother, Mrs. McCrea, in Vallejo, and will remain here until the weather is cooler, when she will join her husband at Annapolis.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons have been entertaining Miss Cooke, sister of Assistant Civil Engineer Cooke, for the past few days. She came up from San Francisco to attend the dance given on Saturday evening last. Mrs. C. M. Perkins, of Berkeley, Miss Leila Maynard and John Twigg, both of San Francisco, were the guests of Mrs. R. M. Cutts on Sunday. Mrs. Gilbert Allen did not leave for the Philippines last week as was expected, but instead will remain in San Francisco until the return of Lieutenant Allen, who is now on his way home, returning from the Far East much sooner than was expected. Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau and his mother have left for Portland, where they will spend about ten days in viewing the fair.

Ensign Charles T. Wade, of the Bennington, who was to have appeared before a court-martial here on Sept. 15, was operated upon at the Naval Hospital on Tuesday, Sept. 5, for appendicitis. His condition proved more serious than was supposed, and the attending physicians feared peritonitis. All Wednesday his condition was most critical, but yesterday and to-day he was reported holding his own.

Miss Stella McCalla, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Miss Helen Robertson, Ensign Stanley Woods, Dr. Burwell and Horace Ransom, made a trip to Napa over the new trolley line on Saturday. The party was chaperoned by Lieutenant and Mrs. Craven.

An examining board has been in session here for the past couple of days for the examination of the following officers for promotion: Lieut. Cleland N. Offley, of the Solace, and Lieut. Charles A. Brand, of the Boston, for lieutenant commanders; Ensign Charles S. Freeman, of the Boston, and Ensign E. P. Svarz, of Seattle, for senior lieutenants. Capt. William P. Day has been up from the city to serve as a member of the board.

Paymr. John Irwin, Jr., of the Lawton, and Mrs. Irwin, are spending a week at Napa Soda Springs. Mrs. Irwin, sr., and Miss Lulu Irwin are the guests of Mrs. S. L. Graham at Mare Island.

Four tablets, to the memory of John Paul Jones, Decatur, Macdonough and Lawrence, will be unveiled with appropriate exercises at St. Peter's Chapel on Monday afternoon, Sept. 11. An "at home" will follow at the commandant's house.

Miss Louise Menefee came up from Berkeley last Saturday to attend the dance given at the bachelors' mess. She remained with her mother in Vallejo over Sunday.

A draft of 180 men for the Concord, soon to be commissioned at Bremerton, were taken aboard the Solace Wednesday afternoon for transportation to the Puget Sound Navy Yard. The Solace will leave on the trip north on Tuesday next and will be absent about ten days. Upon her return to Mare Island it is understood that she will be placed out of commission.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 11, 1905.

After almost a week of rain and cloudy weather, the garrison is enjoying clear skies and weather that is not too warm.

A volume entitled "The Army Horseshoer," which is a manual for the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers, is just off the press and will shortly be issued to the Service. The distribution will be confined, however, to one copy to each mounted organization. The work, which contains some eighty-odd pages of reading matter and plates, and which is made up of five chapters, was compiled by the school instructors, the "copy" being revised by a board convened for the purpose. Several of the plates are reduced from original drawings made by Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., secretary of the School of Artillery.

Miss Williams, of New York city, is visiting her niece, Miss Adams, daughter of Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps. Mrs. Short, wife of Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., returned from Virginia the first of the week, where she went to enter her son, Ted, in the Virginia Military Institute.

Clayton T. Lee, formerly sergeant in the 7th Field Battery, was married on the day of discharge, Tuesday evening, to Miss Jessie Sherman, of Fort Riley. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 9th Cav., at the home of the bride's parents. The happy pair left the day following for St. Joseph, Mo., where the groom has accepted a position on the Missouri Pacific Railway.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Dillard entertained at dinner one evening last week. The guests were Major and Mrs. Banister, Major and Miss Adams, Miss Williams, of New York city, and Captain Roudiez.

Teams representing the Cavalry and the Artillery of the garrison played an exciting and close game at the

ball park yesterday afternoon. Morris and Littlejohn, of the 9th Cavalry, handed out the twisters for the Cavalrymen, and Potts and Rhoades performed the same offices for the wagon soldiers. Score: Cavalry, 7; Artillery, 5.

Lieut. P. D. Glassford, Art. Corps, with a small detachment of Artillerymen, is encamped in the vicinity of Junction City, which he will make his headquarters while filling in that portion of the progressive map which has been assigned him. The three other officers assigned to this work will leave for their respective districts this week. Lieutenant Mead's departure has been delayed owing to his illness.

Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, is once more for duty with his battalion after an illness of a few days which confined him to his quarters.

Labor Day was ideal so far as weather conditions were concerned. In the afternoon many went to the Athletic Park where the 29th Battery's crack team and the Fort Riley team played a game for the benefit of Mr. I. H. Masters, retiring secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Both teams showed their ability to play "Boston" ball, and in the first inning the 29th secured a lead of two runs. Not until the sixth did Riley connect safely with the ball, when six runs were the result of their efforts. Two more in the seventh, with goose-eggs for the 29th, made Riley's lead secure. Score: 29th Battery, 3; Fort Riley, 8.

Capt. John P. Hains, Art. Corps, on duty with the Provisional Artillery Regiment, was in Kansas City and Leavenworth the last of the week. He witnessed the polo tournament at Fort Leavenworth between the teams from Forts Leavenworth and Riley and the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club. Lieut. George Steunenberg, 13th Cav., has gone to Moscow, Idaho, where he will be instructor at the University of Idaho in Military Science and Tactics. His brother was at one time Governor of the State of Idaho.

The members of the Field Artillery Drill Regulations board are expected to arrive here the latter part of this week or the first of next, to continue their experiments with the high explosive, which were discontinued in July. Their work will be divided between the 1st Provisional Regiment, located here, and the 2d Provisional Regiment, located at Fort Sill.

Mrs. Rearden, who has been in charge of the officers' mess in the Cavalry post for the past two years, left with her family last week for Leavenworth, Kas., where she will make her home for the present. Mrs. McDermid, wife of the late Major McDermid, of the Medical Department, from Baltimore, Md., will have the charge of the mess when it is reopened in the building now being reconstructed for that purpose. This work will be completed about Oct. 1. At present the patrons of the mess are accommodated at the mess of the bachelor officers in Carr Hall.

Mrs. Oscar I. Straub, wife of Captain Straub, Artillery, arrived last week from Fort Snelling to visit her husband, who is here as a member of the staff of the 1st Provisional Regiment.

A supply of guy hooks, a new contrivance for a shelter tent rope, for which much is claimed, have been received here from the Quartermaster's Department for trial by troops when they go into the field.

Lieutenants Symington, Westmoreland, Rittenhouse and Baird, of the Cavalry post, are the first of the officers of the topographical class to start on the practical work of the course. These officers left last week on a five days' trip, during which each will cover at least eighty miles, or about sixteen miles a day. Lieutenants Symington and Westmoreland are together, working through the country to the direct north, while the other pair are working to the north-west. Each couple is accompanied by two packers and five pack mules, carrying tents, supplies, etc. The officers are required to sleep in canvas while on this duty, and not in houses, and are also required to assist the packers in packing and cooking, while each officer attends to his own mount. Upon the return of the detachments all officers must show their ability to sling and pack without any assistance. Other detachments will follow on the heels of the first until the entire class has been through the course.

The garrison will be increased by the arrival of eleven officers this week, all graduates from the Military Academy of the class of '06. Of this number eight will take the course of equitation and horse training in the School of Application, while the remaining three go for duty with the field batteries now in camp on the reservation.

A polo team and substitutes left on Friday for Fort Leavenworth to play in a tournament on Saturday in which teams from Fort Leavenworth and the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club, from Kansas City, were to compete. Capts. A. M. Miller, 9th Cav., and William Lassiter, Art. Corps, and Lieuts. S. W. Winfree, 9th Cav., and Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., composed the team, with Capt. C. B. Sweezey, 13th Cav., and Lieuts. E. P. Laursen, 11th Cav., and E. V. Armstrong, 13th Cav., as substitutes. There were other excellent players who would have liked to make the trip, but pressing duties made it impossible. The ponies and their caretakers went by train on Thursday.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, O.T., Sept. 10, 1905.

Heavy rains during the latter part of the past week have interfered with the target practice of the regiment, which commenced with the initial problem on Wednesday, prepared by a board consisting of Capt. Thomas Ridgway, S. D. Sturgis and Ernest Hinds, who have completed a program for the practice which was approved by Colonel Howe. The program is elaborate in its details, and for the present must be held as confidential, but will no doubt be published later for the benefit of the Field Artillery in general. It embraces some seventeen problems in all, every one of which will be interesting from the Field Artilleryman's point of view, and if the present scheme is carried out as outlined, will require as many days for solution.

Capt. Thomas Ridgway has been appointed chief range officer for the regiment during the firing, and will have full charge of the range, as to placing targets, observing and reporting results of practice, and safety of everyone while on duty on the range. Judging merely from the report of the first day's firing, some good shooting may be expected before the completion of the practice. After each day's firing a "critique" will be held, at which all the officers are required to be present, and matters of professional interest as developed by the practice will be discussed. After the target practice is completed, the duties for which the regiment was assembled here will have been pretty well covered, as outlined by General Order 89.

During the absence of Major Niles, on leave, the 1st Battalion of the regiment will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson. Major Niles was granted a ten days' leave, accompanying the remains of the late Capt. Charles F. Parker to Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Two experimental tents have been received for trial and report by a board of officers appointed by the regimental commander. They are known as the "Gilechrist" and "Knight" patterns. Some of the good points claimed by the inventors of these tents are better ventilation and canopy features. Both are practically of the same dimensions, being about the length of three hospital tents, and slightly wider than the regulation hospital tent. The ventilating feature is secured by a series of four circular holes, about six inches in diameter, placed at regular intervals along the ridge poles. To prevent the rain from entering at these holes, in cases where no fly is used, the tent has been drawn together below the ridge pole by a series of ropes sewn to the canvas, which gives the tent roof for a distance of about sixteen inches from the pole an almost vertical position.

Contract Surg. James H. McCall, U.S.A., is in the camp for the purpose of installing an incinerator of his in-

vention, which was purchased by the Quartermaster's Department for test and report at this camp. This machine was used with good success at Manassas during the maneuvers there last summer.

Capt. A. L. Dade, 13th Cav., commanding officer at Fort Sill, has issued a general order, which has been printed in the Comanche County papers, to further the protection of game on the reservation and timber reserve.

At the Comanche County fair, held in Lawton last week, Miss Sadie O'Kane, of Fort Sill, won first prize in the ladies' riding contest. She was also the blue ribbon winner in the same contest last year. She was furnished with a mount this year by Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, who loaned her his own saddle horse, "Pet." Both rider and horse caused favorable comment and caused some of the aspirants for equestrian honors to withdraw from the contest. Geronimo, the Apache prisoner of war, attended the fair regularly, and in spite of his 86 years displayed all the enthusiasm of youth in the horse races.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1905.

After the ideal weather of the previous week a heavy rain on Monday was most unwelcome, as that day had been selected for the visit of the Russian peace envoys. The distinguished visitors had accepted the invitation of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to make the trip as his guests on the yacht Corsair. At about 12:45 the Corsair reached West Point, and Mr. Morgan and his guests disembarked, and boarding the motor launch, were swiftly borne to the wharf, where the superintendent and his staff were in waiting in the foreground, and the detachment of Cavalry drawn up in the background. With General Mills were Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, commander of Cadets, Capt. Thomas Franklin, commissary of Cadets; Capt. Frank W. Coe, post adjutant, and Major John M. Carson, Jr., post quartermaster. To General Mills and his staff Mr. Morgan then presented the visitors: M. Witte, Baron Rosen, and the Russian military and naval attachés, General Yermoloff, Colonel Samoyloff, Colonel Roskopf, Commander Rosine, and Captain Butakoff. M. Witte and Baron Rosen were the only visitors in civilian attire, the attachés being in full uniform, with side arms.

As the review was not scheduled until 1:45, the intervening hour was devoted to an inspection of the public buildings, followed by an informal reception at the quarters of the superintendent. The visit to the cadet mess hall occurred while the corps was at dinner. The party subsequently inspected with great interest the perfect culinary arrangements in the rear. Each building was then visited in turn and the party then adjourned to the superintendent's quarters for an informal reception. At its conclusion all repaired to the reviewing stand on the plain and witnessed review, after which they made the return trip to the city by the Corsair. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the indisposition of one of the envoys, the tour of the field was not made by the reviewing party. The cadets passed, first at marching time and then at double time. The visitors were deeply impressed by the perfection of the cadets in the execution of the various details of the exercise, and expressed their enthusiastic admiration.

The party had been augmented by two Japanese visitors, representing respectively the army and navy of Japan, viz., Commander Takashita and Colonel Takahama. These officers were unaware that the date of their visit coincided with that selected by the representatives of Russia, but the greeting between the representatives of the recently hostile powers was most cordial.

The cadets were excused from recitation and drill during the remainder of the day.

Among social events at the post during the past week was an afternoon tea on Wednesday from four until six o'clock, given by Mrs. C. F. Martin, for her guest, Miss Sadler.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Biddle and the Misses Biddle of New York; Mrs. J. A. Aspinwall and Miss Aspinwall of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Clifton Comly, Mrs. Marvin R. Maxwell, and Miss Louise Garrard of Indianapolis, Ind.; Gen. J. W. Closs and Mrs. Closs have been among guests recently registered at the hotel. Colonel Treat, the former commanding, visited the post last week. Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., has returned from Panama and is again on duty at the post. Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, Med. Dept., goes on leave until Sept. 25, and then to duty in the Philippines. His departure is much regretted by his friends and patients here.

The goals were placed in position last Saturday afternoon and a practice game of football was watched with interest by many spectators.

The morning services in Cullum Hall on Sunday were conducted by Rev. Henry Officer, Jr., of Princeton.

Gen. John M. Wilson and Miss L. W. Waller, of Washington, D.C., were among guests registered at the hotel on Wednesday.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 11, 1905.

The order just issued for the Artillery practice in the Atlantic Division for the past year gives an excellent showing for the efficiency of the command at Fort Barrancas. Great credit is due to Colonel Hubbell and his adjutant, Lieutenant Coward, and especially to the company commanders, who were untiring in their efforts in teaching the men the use and handling of the guns. Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, with the 20th Company, made a remarkable showing considering the fact that he was isolated and alone on Fort McRee during the year. For the 8-inch rifle the 20th Company, Lieut. J. E. Myers commanding, stands number one in the division. For 10-inch rifle, the 15th Company, Capt. H. J. Hatch commanding, stands number one, and the 7th Company, Capt. W. F. Hase commanding, stands number two. For the 12-inch rifle the 7th Company is number two. For the long range series with the 8-inch rifle the 20th Company stands number two. For the 10-inch rifle the 7th Company stands number one and the 15th Company number four. For the mid-range series the 20th Company stands number one for the 8-inch rifle; the 15th Company number one for the 10-inch rifle. For the short range series the 20th Company stands number two for the 8-inch rifle; the 15th Company number two for the 10-inch rifle, and the 7th Company number one for the 12-inch rifle.

Capt. W. W. Quinton and Dr. S. A. Greenwell are working day and night to clean up the post and prevent the mosquitoes from breeding. We are fortunate in having two such good and efficient surgeons at such a trying time.

The funeral expenses of C. P. Winters, who died of yellow fever in Pensacola, were defrayed by the members of the 7th Company at Fort McRee, of which company he deceased was formerly a member.

Everything is quiet these days except when a member of the guard shoots at some one who attempts to cross the quarantine line. All the men in the detention camp have been released and there is no appearance of yellow fever.

Lieut. H. J. Watson returned from Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday evening and at once assumed command of the 20th Company. Lieutenant Watson gave up two weeks of his leave on account of the yellow fever situation in Pensacola. Captain Hatch returned from Michigan on Thursday evening and took charge of the 15th Company. Captain Hase returned from Wisconsin on Saturday evening and assumed command of Fort McRee and the 7th Company.

Capt. W. F. Hase and Lieut. M. P. Andrus have re-

ceived from department headquarters an order of meritorious mention on account of rescuing some soldiers who were being carried out into the gulf by the tide at Fort Pickens last summer. The officers heard the calls for help and rushed down to the shore and pushed planks in front of them as they swam out and thus rescued the drowning men.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 10, 1905.

The National Convention of the G.A.R. in Denver has given the 2d Infantry plenty to do during the past week. On Tuesday the 1st and 3d Battalions, with Major H. L. Bailey in command, paraded in the city, and on Wednesday twelve lieutenants were ordered to act as aides to the grand marshal of the large parade of the G.A.R. The 2d Infantry band was engaged to play by a post, the members of which were impressed with the excellence of the band while it was at the St. Louis Exposition.

Col. F. W. Mansfield and Miss Mansfield are at the Portland Fair. Major Phister is in command of the regiment and post during the colonel's absence. Miss Abercrombie was recently on a short visit to her sister, Mrs. Thos. H. Wilson.

Capt. C. S. Lincoln and Robert McCleave and Lieut. J. M. Cullison have returned from a fishing trip on the continental divide. Capt. A. J. Harris reported on the first of the month, and was assigned to the command of Co. H. Lieut. P. H. McCook is for duty after a two weeks' hunting leave spent in the mountains. Lieut. D. W. Chamberlain has returned after completing his duties in connection with opening the Uintah, Utah, reservation. He is entertaining his father, mother and sister, of Detroit.

Lieut. Robert W. Adams is on leave, which he will spend in the East. Lieut. O. H. Sampson went on leave yesterday to hunt and fish in the South Park country. After completing his duties in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, Lieut. H. W. Fleet, 2d Inf., reported Tuesday, only to leave on Friday on a leave to visit his brother, lately returned from Oxford. Lieut. L. W. Moseley is back from leave.

The wall scaling team of Co. A, 2d Inf., was engaged last week by the management of a pleasure resort near Denver to give daily exhibitions of wall scaling.

On Friday evening next the officers and ladies of the 2d will give a reception in honor of Gen. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey. Majors Phister and Browne and Captain Saffarans have been appointed the committee in charge of the affair.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 8, 1905.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman, 29th Inf., returned to the post yesterday after a delightful visit of several weeks to relatives in Louisville, Ky., their old home. Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 1st Cav., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, has been a visitor at the post during the last week, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Fred T. Koyle. Capt. and Mrs. Ulysses G. Worrlow, 29th Inf., left last week for a leave of several months, which they will spend in visiting relatives and the large eastern cities.

Miss Grigsby, sister of Commissary Sergeant Grigsby, opened a post school this week for the benefit of the soldiers' children and the civilian employees who live in and near the post, of whom there are a goodly number.

Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 2d Inf., who returned to the post last week from a map-making expedition in the surrounding country, has finished his work and returned this week to his station at Fort Logan, Colo.

The Fort Bliss baseball team went up to Fort Bayard yesterday and will play the Fort Bayard team Saturday and Sunday. The two teams consist of fine players, and the games promise to be very exciting.

Miss Adella Fewel, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Fewel, of El Paso, was the guest of Mrs. and Miss McCleave at their quarters last week.

The rubber-tired station wagon furnished by the Q.M. Department for the use of Major and Mrs. Ammor A. Augur, arrived at the post recently, and is quite a handsome as well as comfortable wagon. The horses sent from San Antonio to be driven to it were so wild that they could not be used for that purpose and are driven to the market wagon, while a handsome pair of black mules are used in the station wagon by the commanding officer. Mrs. Augur, accompanied by her three daughters, left for Cincinnati this week, where she will place them in the convent where they are being educated.

Co. B, 29th Inf., in command of Lieut. Arthur Freshwater, is on the target range this week doing some preliminary target practice.

Lieut. Frank Burton, 29th Inf., is having his household goods packed and will leave for his new station at Fort Douglas, Utah, the first of the month.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Aug. 4, 1905.

All is expectancy; this wave of anticipation has not only struck the capital city of the Philippines, but its vibrations of pleasure are felt and communicated to everyone all through the islands. I may say the entire Orient, over the expected arrival of Secretary of War Taft and his distinguished party. The Manchuria, which brings our guests, is scheduled to arrive in Manila Bay to-morrow morning, Aug. 5. The Governor General, with his staff, Major General Corbin and staff, with Rear Admiral Reiter, commanding the "ships on the water," will compose a committee to meet the Manchuria, board her, and bid welcome to our illustrious guests. At the wharf the city commissioners and everybody will be in waiting to extend a most hearty welcome.

A line of march will be formed at the dock, headed by Col. William A. Simpson, Military Secretary at Fort Santiago, and Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., aide to Colonel Simpson. As an organizer and executive officer Captain Bash has not his superior in these parts, for it was his unremitting and skilful efforts that made the parade on July 4 the success it was. The parade on Saturday will far surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in the Far East. After the military soldiers, who head the welcoming procession, the sailors and marines come; then the various military departments, with civil government and societies all represented by beautifully decorated floats, etc. The grand stands are located on the small park almost in front of and very near the "cold storage" building which is so familiar to everyone who has ever been in Manila.

By courtesy of our Chief Quartermaster, the popular Col. John L. Clem, the Manchuria will be allowed to anchor in breakwater at the transports' regular berth, where the water is thirty-six feet deep.

Cuartel de Malate, which formed one of our first barracks in our early occupancy of Manila, and is situated on Calle Real, commanding a clear view of the bay, is being rapidly torn down, and will be replaced by a modern post, consisting of suitable buildings for troops that are to be kept in Manila. Just across the street and immediately on the bay will be situated the division commander's house. This ground has been used until the past three months as a parade ground. A retaining wall, approximately 825 feet in length, and filling about 15,000 cubic feet of cement, is now under construction at this old parade ground in Manila Bay. A large force of native workmen work like bees on this wall whenever the tide permits. It is hoped that these desirable new quarters will be completed in time to be first occupied

by our efficient division commander, Major General Corbin, and his wife.

The reception given by Mrs. Corbin to Mrs. Griscorn and the Misses Wood proved a most brilliant affair. The presentations made to Mrs. Corbin and her guests who formed the reception party were by Capt. William E. Horton, aide to General Corbin. The spacious quarters were filled throughout the receiving hours, beginning at 5:30 p.m., by most of our Army and Navy officers here. The ladies wore their newest and prettiest afternoon gowns, and all went as merrily as a marriage bell. Refreshments were served in the dining room, Mrs. Edwin B. Babbitt pouring tea. The 7th Infantry band furnished music, being stationed on the lawn in front of the house.

Mr. Griscorn and Dr. Howard, with the Misses Howard, left Manila on the Rubi to return to Tokio, Japan, where they will continue their visit to Mr. Griscorn, our Minister to Japan.

Since the departure for the homeland of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth Morton, Ord. Dept., the quarters in the arsenal here occupied by them have been vacant until just now, when the Logan brings Capt. D. M. King, Ord. Dept., and Mrs. King to occupy them.

Mrs. Kennon, wife of Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., is back from a trip to Japan, and is a guest of Mrs. Wright at the Malacanan for a few days. Major Kennon's station is Twin Peaks, Benguet, which is just half way from Manila to the famous Philippine resort of Baguio.

Governor General and Mrs. Wright gave a beautiful dinner this week in compliment to Mons. Agius. Among those present were: Bishop Brent, of the Episcopal church, Archbishop Harty, Vice-Governor Ide, Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, Captain Horton, Lieutenant Blakely, Mr. Cromwell, Colonel Anderson, Mons. Joseph Petrelli, and others. The flowers were of brilliant red and yellow. Miss Wright gave a charming dinner to the younger set in honor of Miss Williams.

The 16th Infantry is beginning to get settled at its new post, Fort William McKinley, Rizal. The first dance given by the officers of the regiment will be held on Friday evening, Aug. 4, at the garrison. Guests will be taken to and from Fort William McKinley in launches, via the Pasig river.

Mrs. Robertson, from Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, is visiting Mrs. Regan at Cuartel Espana, Manila. Both Lieut. Col. Edgar B. Robertson and Col. James Regan are of the 9th Infantry.

The Five Hundred Club met with Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge on Friday evening last at Santa Mesa Heights. The Euchre Club met at the University Club building on Tuesday at nine thirty a.m., when Mrs. William F. Tucker was hostess.

The Seward is back from a trip around the islands. Among the passengers to make the "Inter-Island trip" this time were Major John F. Guilfoyle, military secretary, Dept. of Luzon, and Capt. C. C. Collins, assistant surgeon. A very pleasant trip is reported.

Among the party to embark at San Francisco on the Manchuria was young Mr. Walter Sullivan, son of Mr. Dan Sullivan, a banker of San Antonio, Texas, and brother of Mrs. Clem, wife of our chief quartermaster, Col. John L. Clem. Mr. Sullivan was lost overboard from the ship at night while nearing the port of Honolulu, Hawaii. Coming so soon, only a few months after the death of her mother, Mrs. Clem has the sympathy of a host of warm friends.

On July 27 at the Military Cemetery, Manila, the remains of the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Norman E. Cook were buried. Chaplain Swift officiated.

FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., July 30, 1905.

A review of the troops of this immense post took place yesterday before our new department commander, Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly. The post commander, Col. Butler D. Price, commanded the troops, which consisted of the following organizations, formed in line of masses, to wit: Band, 16th Infantry; 3d Battalion, Engineers; two battalions, 16th Infantry; band and two battalions, 7th Infantry; 5th Light Battery; band and one squadron, 8th Cavalry.

The troops made a very handsome appearance and looked active and hardy. Many of them are first arrivals from the United States. Fortunately there had been no rain for three days (a remarkable thing in this season), so the ground was in fairly good condition. Only one accident happened; one horse sank in the mud in marching off, stalling a gun for a few minutes. The new brigadier general (Edgerly) is a strikingly fine looking soldier and reminds one somewhat of General Chaffee.

The tremendous reduction in appropriations has a disastrous effect upon the construction work here and elsewhere in the islands, as almost all the civilian employees are discharged and soldiers are detailed to take their places. The nature of the construction work and its demands takes them away from all military duty, and is a trial to the ambitious officers (and most of them come under this head). We all hope, however, that the authorities at home will see what a mistaken economy this is, especially in such important and costly work as the building of a great permanent post, and that this distressing condition will be relieved. It must, we all suppose, be especially trying for the division commander, who has worked so hard and so untiringly to complete this great post and make it one that the Government may be proud of.

VERITAS.


CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., July 27, 1905.

Very few, if any, of the residents of Camp Connell share the feelings of the boy who lay down in his father's pasture with upturned face, and there made the startling discovery that the center of the sky was directly above him, and that he must, therefore, be in the very center of the universe. In this land of dreams, where the coconuts grow, we frequently awake to the realization that in more than one respect we are far away from Boston. With lizards dropping to the floor from the roofs of uncelled houses, with numerous rats holding high carnival at midnight, with occasional visits of centipedes and scorpions, with the incessant heat relaxing the muscular and nervous systems, some have even concluded that the proverbial definition for war could also be applied to residence in the island of Samar. There are others, however, who view matters in a more favorable light. Though admitting the enormous distance from the hub of civilization, both literally and figuratively, and though missing the cool breezes of their own United States and the joys of American social life which they often recall with a homesickness that makes them faint, they nevertheless enjoy their stay over here, giving one the impression of men and women who fully appreciate this brief sojourn in the tropics as a pleasing break in the monotony of life's journey.

Among the diversions which greatly add to the pleasures of life at this post sea bathing is prominent. The reservation extends along a fine beach for about a mile, and the warm waters of the sea, within a stone's throw from the back porches of the officers' quarters, offer excellent facilities for bathing. It is needless to say that a large proportion of the enlisted men and also of the officers and ladies of the garrison avail themselves practically every day of the pleasures of a dip in the briny deep. Among the ladies who have acquired the art of swimming since their arrival here are Mrs. H. Hall, Mrs. C. Stacey and Mrs. W. P. Kitts.

The band concerts, under the direction of Mr. Charles Graves, given on four evenings of each week at different parts of the garrison, are greatly appreciated and serve to make the evenings most delightful. Porch parties taking in these concerts and enjoying a social game of



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cards with light refreshments later on in the evening, are of common occurrence.

Major Johnston and Lieut. Boss Reese have returned to Camp Connell with the 4th Company of Philippine Scouts after an absence of about two weeks. They were out on a hiking tour in the southern part of the island in the wild and hilly country between Balangiga and Lorente, where there had been some disturbance recently. Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Parmerter returned from Iloilo this morning. They were gone for five days. Lieut. James D. Heysinger, Med. Dept., who has been stationed at Tarangan and Gandara, has come to Camp Connell for duty at this station. Dr. and Mrs. Heysinger have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Capt. R. W. Rose, who has gone to Manila for treatment at the General Hospital. Mrs. P. L. Freeman, who has been spending a few days with her husband at Gandara, has again returned to this post. Mrs. George D. Freeman, who has been visiting her brother, Lieut. Moss L. Love, in Manila, for several weeks, returned on the Elcano last Tuesday. She expects to join her husband, Lieut. George D. Freeman, at Tarangan within a few days.

The examining board convened for the purpose of examining Lieut. Marion M. Weeks and Lieut. A. I. Harrison for promotion to the rank of captain, was in session at Camp Connell for several days and adjourned on Tuesday of this week.

Dr. and Mrs. George Newlove, with their two children expect to leave this post to-day on the Seward. They will sail for Manila, from where they will leave for the States on the August transport. Dr. Newlove was regarded as a most excellent and valuable man along the line of his profession, and he and his wife were held in high esteem socially by the officers and ladies of the 21st Infantry. They leave behind them a wide circle of sincere friends who are sorry to see them go.

Capt. Crowell Stacey, commanding Co. E, 21st Inf., at Laoang, has spent several days at this post on a court-martial case, and left for his station last Saturday evening. Upon the completion of the work of the examining board Lieut. M. M. Weeks returned to his station at Bulao on the Gandara river. Mrs. Weeks accompanied him.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 2, 1905.

Bishop Keater, of the Olympia diocese, and wife, will be the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Doyle, U.S.N., on board the Philadelphia to-day and Sunday. Mrs. Doyle gave a luncheon on board the U.S.S. Philadelphia Thursday afternoon, Aug. 31. The guests were Mrs. Secor, Mrs. Lewerenz, Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Beuret, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Mursin and Mrs. Brand. Capt. and Mrs. Cottman entertained last evening in honor of Mrs. Secor.

A reception to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles J. Barclay is to be given by the officers of the yard on Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, in the equipment building. The officers of the German cruiser Falke are to be guests on this occasion.

Father Allain and Major and Mrs. C. G. Long were entertained at dinner on Aug. 30 by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barclay.

Paymaster Addison returned Monday from St. Paul, Minn.

Additional repairs to the boilers of the Boston have been recommended from the yard, and if they are approved the work will delay the completion of the repairs on that ship until about Oct. 1.

A telegram was received from the Department that all work on the transport Zafiro be stopped until further orders. Nothing had been done on her except work for the preservation of the ship, although \$39,400 in repairs had been authorized in the Engineering Department. The orders were given awaiting a modification of the survey.

The refrigerator ship Celtic will be docked Sept. 5 for cleaning, painting and slight repairs. She will be in dock four or five days.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. William H. Chapin, inspector on the staff of Major Gen. C. F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, in his report on the recent camp tour of the 13th Regiment at Fort Terry, N.Y., in command of Col. David E. Austen, gives that command very high praise for its work. He says in part: "The commanding officer of this regiment is a master of detail. Everything connected with the administration moved with mechanical precision. It was planned, plotted, parcelled and assigned to the officer or officers best fitted and prepared for the particular piece of work. So broad and catholic was the supervision that every officer and non-commissioned officer appeared to feel that some degree of responsibility rested on him personally and individually. There was no following up to see that orders were executed, no semblance of doubt or mistrust, no changing of orders, no want of confidence, no excuses or explanations expected; it was all managed with brevity, conciseness and a directness that was admirable. The behavior of the enlisted men was greatly improved during the week. The demeanor of the regiment on Sunday morning in the rain, when ready to leave for the home station, was such as to inspire confidence in its efficiency and real reliability. As a whole this tour was a consistent and creditable performance of duty. There was little cause for unfavorable comment, and much to commend." Colonel Chapin while according deserved praise, is not unkind of some shortcomings and criticizes freely, where necessary. He says: "The instruction at and with the

guns so absorbed the time and strength of officers and men that the work in and about the camp proper was at no time better than fair and never equal to 13th Regiment standards; the site was assigned by the commanding officer of the post; its size necessitated considerable crowding of tents. The camp was promptly pitched on the arrival of the regiment and demonstrated a vital weakness; general rules and principles were violated, much unnecessary labor was expended; tent pins were used regardless of length or design, the ditching ranged from poor to very bad, kitchen shacks were made of lumber, the tent flies provided by R. 350 were not used. Kitchen sinks were not dug until late in the week, little attention was paid to the canvas, to the airing or drying of the contents, or the ventilation of the tents. This subject is mentioned in this report because corrections were not made and little or no improvement was noticed, and it is considered of first importance. If allowance is to be made for the broad range of work this regiment is doing, it should be along some other line, for as a fundamental principle, 'the whole military fabric rests upon the physical character and condition of the individual composing it.' Speaking of the absentees Colonel Chapin said: "The regiment began this tour of duty with 833 present and 369 absent, aggregate 1,202, the absentees representing thirty-one per cent. of the total strength. These figures show plainly the need for some change whereby instructions may be imparted to a number nearer the maximum strength."

Referring to the poor showing of marksmen from Pennsylvania in the recent shooting competitions at Sea Girt, N.J., the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The cause of the poor showing is clearly due to the lack of proper facilities for instruction and practice in firing. The system is absolutely at fault. The money allowed each company, \$100 per annum, should surely be sufficient if correctly applied. It is in the application, however, and that means system, the trouble lies. In Philadelphia, for instance there are forty companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry and two divisions of the naval militia, in all forty-five units which are each given \$100. The total of that sum, \$4,500, is ample for the maintenance of a range, and the same condition exists throughout the entire State. The cost to the State would be very much less if ground should be acquired in several sections and the management be under officials not identified with any of the organizations using the ranges. The requirement for qualification of a certain percentage of the enrollment means that just that number, at least, and by probably strenuous means, will be given the figures necessary to call it a qualification. The conditions are unsatisfactory. Company commanders find that they must devote too much time from their regular professional and business interests. They are clamorous for a betterment, and it is to be hoped that when another season rolls around, matters will be changed for the good of all."

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Bresinger, 4th Regiment of Jersey City, N.J., who has been elected colonel to succeed Robert G. Smith, resigned, is an officer of ripe experience. He served three enlistments in the Civil War as a private, being on duty in the 12th, 29th and the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers. His service began Aug. 9, 1862, and ended July 5, 1865. He also served in the 4th Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guard from July 3, 1873, to Nov. 30, 1881, in the grades of private, second lieutenant and first lieutenant. He joined the 4th N.J. as second lieutenant in February, 1888, and was promoted captain in 1889, major in 1893, and lieutenant colonel in 1899.

Mr. J. A. Haskell, president of the Laflin & Rand Powder Co., was a visitor at Sea Girt, N.J., during the recent shooting matches, having just returned from abroad. "This gentleman," says Shooting and Fishing, "is thoroughly interested in the promotion of rifle practice, and was much gratified at the representation of States in the matches. Ed. Taylor, the ballistic expert of the Laflin & Rand Powder Co., and J. H. Barlow were in close communication during the visit of the former, the latest Ideal bullet with the copper base cup having received his hearty approval. Mr. Barlow's headquarters on Connecticut street was constantly filled with riflemen desiring to know more about the latest development of Krag ammunition. Dr. W. G. Hudson, of the 9th N.Y., obtained quite satisfactory results under poor conditions at 200 and 600 yards, using the new bullet of 207 grains and 23 grains of Laflin & Rand Lightning powder."

Company F, of the 69th New York, commanded by Capt. P. J. McGuire, will hold a picnic at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L.I., on Sunday, Oct. 1. The games will start at 1:30 p.m., and dancing will commence at 3 p.m., music being furnished by the regimental band, and the concert will be given by the New York Letter Carrier's Band. The athletic events, which are open to all amateurs, are: 100 yards run and half-mile run handicaps; 600 yards novice run and 440 yards obstacle race. There will also be a one mile relay race open to teams of four men each from the National Guard of New York for the outdoor military championship. Another event which promises to be of interest is a half-mile run for policemen, firemen and letter carriers. There will be games of baseball between the New York letter carriers and the New York Postoffice clerks, and a game of Gaelic football between teams of Cork men versus Kerry men. The entries will close on Monday, Sept. 25, with Corpl. W. J. Dwane, of Co. F, at the armory, Seventh street and Third avenue, New York city. Valuable prizes have been donated for each event, and the tickets of admission will be 25 cents each.

The 8th N.Y., Colonel Jarvis, will parade for divine service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth avenue and Fifth street, New York city, on the afternoon of Sept. 17.

Capt. Nelson B. Burr, of Co. B, 12th N.Y., has been unanimously elected major, vice Bueck, resigned. Major-elect Burr joined the 12th as a second lieutenant in April, 1887. During the War with Spain he served with the Volunteer regiment from May to October, 1898. He was senior captain in the regiment, and was elected to command Company B on July 26, 1899. He is known as a very competent officer, and his friends are confident that he will fill his new position to advantage.

Company D, 7th Infantry, Ohio National Guards, was mustered into the service Friday evening, Sept. 8, at Somerset, Ohio. The recruiting officer was Major Tom O. Crosson, and the examining surgeon was Major J. H. Wright, both of the 7th Regiment. The mustering officer was Col. Worthington Kautzman, of Columbus, A. G. Fifty-four men were enlisted. The officers elected were: Capt. Elmer P. Walcott, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Spencer, 2d Lieut. Frank Krumlauf. The company will be called "The Sheridan Guards" in honor of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who was born in Somerset. The company began drilling Sept. 11 so as to be in shape in time for the unveiling of the Sheridan monument, Nov. 1 and 2, 1905.

An informal inspection of the grand new armory of the 69th N.Y. will be held on invitation of Col. Edward Duffy on Sept. 16 at 2 p.m. Members of the new Co. B, which has been organizing under Lieut. E. M. Dillon, will also be present, and it is likely that the new company will be formally mustered in in the new building.

Serjt. W. S. Covell, Co. F, 7th N.Y., has been unanimously elected second lieutenant, vice Stotesbury promoted.

GARRISONED TOWNS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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Station.	Manila Province	Island	Dept.
Amadeo	28	Cavite	Luzon
Amaya	23	Cavite	Luzon
Ambulong	129	Batangas	Luzon
Atimonan	50	Tayabas	Luzon
Bagac	57	Bataan	Luzon
Bagulo	271	Benguet	Luzon



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Balayan	102	Batangas	Luzon
Baler	669	Tayabas	Luzon
Barcelona, Alabat Island	350	Laguna	Luzon
Binan	27	Rizal	Luzon
Binangonan	18	Samar	Samar
Borongan	535	Mindoro	Mindoro
Bulalacao	227	Samar	Samar
Bulao	402	Nueva Ecija	Luzon
Cabanatuan	86	Bataan	Luzon
Cabacaben	25	Samar	Samar
Capitli	35	Laguna	Luzon
Calamba	35	Tayabas	Luzon
Calapan	594	Mindoro	Mindoro
Camp Avery	518	Samar	Samar
Camp Bantayan	450	Albay	Luzon
Camp Bumpus (Tacloban)	468	Leyte	Leyte
Camp Connell (Calbayog)	410	Samar	Samar
Camp Daraga	440	Albay	Luzon
Camp Downes (Ormoc)	439	Leyte	Leyte
Cp. Eldridge (Bambas)	40	Laguna	Luzon
Cp. Gregg (Bayambang)	109	Pangasinan	Luzon
Cp. Hartshorne (Lao-Ang)	428	Samar	Samar
Camp Jossman	433	Iloilo	Gulmaras
Camp Kethley	610	Misamis	Mindanao
Cp. McGrath (Batangas)	110	Batangas	Luzon
Camp Overton	935	Misamis	Mindanao
Cp. Stotsenburg (Angeles)	55	Pampanga	Luzon
Camp Vicars	790	Lanao	Mindanao
Cp. Wallace (San Fernando)	352	Union	Luzon
Camp Warwick	450	Cebu	Cebu
Camp Wilhelm (Lucena)	155	Tayabas	Luzon
Candelaria	71	Tayabas	Luzon
Carmona	29	Cavite	Luzon
Casiguran	718	Tayabas	Luzon
Catubig	—	Samar	Samar
Corregidor	30	Cavite	Corregidor
Cottabato	770	Cottabato	Mindanao
Cudarangan	410	Cottabato	Mindanao
Daet	505	Ambos Cam.	Luzon
Dasmariñas	505	Cavite	Luzon
Dinalupjan	38	Bataan	Luzon
Donso	308	Sorsogon	Luzon
Fort Pitik	822	Cottabato	Mindanao
Fort William McKinley	6	Rizal	Luzon
Gandara	417	Samar	Samar
Guinayangan	285	Tayabas	Luzon
Gumay	480	Samar	Samar
Hermosa	36	Bataan	Luzon
Iloilo	433	Iloilo	Panay
Imus	15	Cavite	Luzon
Indang	38	Cavite	Luzon
Infanta	612	Tayabas	Luzon
Jolo	690	Jolo	Jolo
Labo	530	Ambos Cam.	Luzon
Liga	450	Albay	Luzon
Lima	25	Bataan	Luzon
Lorente	524	Samar	Samar
Lopez	209	Tayabas	Luzon
Magallanes	40	Cavite	Luzon
Malabang	768	Lanao	Mindanao
Malali Island	31	Laguna	Luzon
MANILA	—	Rizal	Luzon
Cuartel de Espana	—	—	—
Cuartel de Infanteria	—	—	—
Cuartel de Meisic	—	—	—
Estado Mayor	—	—	—
Fort Santiago	—	—	—
Passay Barracks	—	—	—
Santa Mesa Garrison	—	—	—
Marangondon	31	Cavite	Luzon
Margosatubig	790	Zamboanga	Min.
Mariveles	35	Bataan	Luzon
Mataling Falls	782	Lanao	Mindanao
Mercedes	516	Ambos Cam.	Luzon
Morong	34	Rizal	Luzon
Muntinlupa	22	Rizal	Luzon
Naga	462	Cebu	Cebu
Nalc	28	Cavite	Luzon
Nasugbu	55	Batangas	Luzon
Oas	439	Albay	Luzon
Oras	486	Samar	Samar
Paracale	547	A. Camarines	Luzon
Parang	777	Cottabato	Mindanao
Penaranda	77	Nueva Ecija	Luzon
Pillar	320	Sorsogon	Luzon
Polo	8	Bulacan	Luzon
Pumping Station	8	Rizal	Luzon
Ragay	287	A. Camarines	Luzon
Reina Regente	812	Cottabato	Mindanao
Rosario	19	Cavite	Luzon
Samal	38	Bataan	Luzon
San Francisco de Malabon	15	Cavite	Luzon
San Isidro	65	Nueva Ecija	Luzon
San Julian	62	Samar	Samar
San Mateo	14	Rizal	Luzon
San Pedro Tunasan	26	Laguna	Luzon
Santa Cruz	20	Cavite	Luzon
Santa Maria	18	Bulacan	Luzon
Santo Tomas	43	Batangas	Luzon
Sapacan	822	Moro	Mindanao
Subag, Talim Island	28	Rizal	Luzon
Taft	610	Samar	Samar
Tagabiran	445	Samar	Samar
Talisay	56	Batangas	Luzon
Tanay	33	Rizal	Luzon
Taranganan	392	Samar	Samar
Taviran	402	Samar	Samar
Tiaong	62	Tayabas	Luzon
Zamboanga	620	Zamboanga	Min.

Key to abbreviations of Departments: L, Department of Luzon; V, Department of the Visayas; M, Department of Mindanao.

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SEA GIRL SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The annual shooting tournament of the National Rifle Association of America, and the New Jersey State Rifle Association was concluded on Sept. 9, after one of the most successful meetings in the history of the range. The management, under the direction of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, executive officer, was excellent.

Below we give the result of the various competitions in addition to those given in our issue of last week.

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

For the individual military championship of the United States. First stage, 200, 500 and 600 yards, slow fire, and 30 yards rapid fire. Second stage, 800 and 1,000 yards and skirmish run; seven shots at each distance; ten prizes, and two extra prizes for highest scores.

Ninety-six competitors faced the targets on Sept. 8 to shoot in the first stage of the match, and at the finish of the first day's shoot Captain Price, of the 1st N.J., was high man with a score of 147 out of a possible 155 points. The weather conditions were not favorable for remarkably high scores.

Lieut. A. E. Ranney, of the 71st New York, was second man, with 144, and Corpl. L. Burkhardt, of the U.S. Marine Corps, was third, with 143. The first fifty men, who under the conditions are to shoot in the second stage of the match, were closely bunched, with a margin of but 14 points for the four ranges separating high and low man.

The scores of the twenty leaders in the first stage follows:

	200	500	600	200	Total
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	pts.
Capt. Price, New Jersey.....	32	35	34	46	147
Lieut. Ranney, New York.....	30	33	35	46	144
Corpl. Burkhardt, U.S.M.C.....	30	34	31	48	143
Sergt. Pierce, Washington.....	29	32	31	50	142
Lieut. Tewes, New Jersey.....	31	35	31	45	142
Artificer Dillon, Penn.....	31	31	31	48	141
Sergt. Iverson, Washington.....	27	35	33	46	141
Lieut. Green, 15th U.S. Inf.....	28	34	33	46	141
Capt. Corwin, New York.....	26	34	33	47	140
Lieut. Richards, Ohio.....	29	33	32	46	140
Capt. Winder, Ohio.....	30	33	31	46	140
Pvt. Berg, Washington.....	31	29	31	47	139
Capt. Currie, Washington.....	29	34	30	46	139
Sergt. Orr, Ohio.....	29	33	32	45	139
Lieut. Reese, 15th U.S. Inf.....	28	35	32	44	139
Lieut. Pearson, 13th U.S. Cav.....	32	33	32	42	139
Pvt. Fry, Ohio.....	31	31	35	42	139
Hose Steward Sprout, Navy.....	29	33	30	47	138
Sergt. Doyle, New York.....	29	32	30	46	138
Boatswain Hamilton, Navy.....	32	30	30	46	138

At the conclusion of the shooting at the final stage on Sept. 9, Sergt. Clarence E. Orr, of Ohio, after a remarkably close contest, was the winner by one point over Pvt. C. Fry, from the same State. The men from Ohio shot so cleverly that they won five of the first eight places, and their skirmish work was particularly good.

Sergeant Major Evans, of the 1st New Jersey, made a beautiful skirmish run of 93, beating Captain Winder, of Ohio, out of third place on the tie, or the Ohio men would have scored first, second and third honors, with but two points of margin between the three men.

Sergt. George Doyle, 71st New York, was a good fifth, and Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th U.S. Cav., would have won second place had he not been penalized five points in the skirmish for shooting before the bugle sounded at one of the halts. His penalty dropped him into sixth place, and Sergeant and Richards, of Ohio, followed in seventh and eighth places.

Boatswain Hamilton, of the U.S. Navy, and Lieutenant Ranney, of the 71st New York, tied for ninth place, the Navy man winning on the higher skirmish run. Captain Corwin, of the 71st New York, took nineteenth place, failing to make his usual high score in skirmishing.

Two full scores were made at the 800 stage, both Orr and Richards, of Ohio, scoring seven bulls. Orr's possible wrested the lead from Winder by one point, and with the top ten well bunched the firing at the 1,000 yard range was begun under ideal weather conditions.

The high score at 1,000 yards was made by Tewes, of New Jersey, Semon, of Ohio, and Groome, of the District of Columbia, who tied with 31 out of 35. Captain Winder, of Ohio, long known as one of the best 1,000 yard shots in the country, was not up to his usual standard at this range, and scored but 27, and Evans, with a similar total left the honors for dispute between Orr and Fry. Fry finished with 29 points, and the riflemen bunched around Orr to watch his last shot. A three would have made Fry the winner, and a four would have tied the two men. When the target was marked for the last shot a bull was scored and Orr accordingly was the winner by one point.

The aggregate scores of the ten prize winners follow: Sergeant Orr, Ohio, 292; Pvt. C. Fry, Ohio, 291; Sergeant Major Evans, New Jersey, 290; Captain Winder, Ohio, 289; Sergt. G. Doyle, New York, 286; Lieut. J. A. Pearson, U.S.A., 286; Captain Semon, Ohio, 284; Lieutenant Richard, Ohio, 284; Boatswain Hamilton, U.S.N., 280; Lieutenant Ranney, New York, 280.

It was announced at the close of the match that next year in the President's Match it would be altered so that the first stage would include all the slow fire and the second stage the rapid fire and skirmish.

WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH.

Individual competition at 1,000 yards, twenty shots, with any rifle, four prizes. This match was won by Lieut. William A. Tewes, of the 1st New Jersey, under poor wind conditions from a field of ninety-five marksmen, with a total score of 84. Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, of the 1st New York, was second, with 79 points, and Capt. C. B. Winder, of Ohio, third, with 77; Private Wise, of Massachusetts, fourth, with 77 points. Other scores included Sergeant Major Evans, 1st New Jersey, 76; Lieutenant Seaman, Ohio, 76; Lieutenant Ranney, 1st New York, 74; Captain Price, 3d New Jersey, 74; Sergeant Sayre, 15th U.S. Inf., 74; Lieutenant Smith, 1st New Jersey, 74; Sergeant Doyle, of the 71st, was well up, with 70 points.

ALL COMERS SQUADED REVOLVER MATCH.

Distances fifty yards, five prizes, fifteen shots deliberate fire, and fifteen shots timed fire same as revolver team match. The following are the scores:

Pvt. T. LeBoutillier, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., 122; Thomas Anderton, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Ass'n, 122; Lieut. M. H. Smith, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., 120; Corpl. A. W. Putnam, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., 120; Lieut. A. E. Ranney, 1st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., 119; John A. Dietz, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Ass'n, 118; Major S. J. Fort, Maryland N.G., 116; Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., 115; Capt. E. L. Isbell, 2d Regiment, Conn. N.G., 114; Pvt. P. LeBoutillier, Squadron A, N.G. N.Y., 113; Corpl. Witmer, 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 110; Private Bower, 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 108; Sergt. H. L. Reeves, 2d Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 106; William F. Leuchner, N.Y.S.R.A., Buffalo, N.Y., 106; C. F. Armstrong, New York City, 105; Capt. G. E. Cook, 4th Inf., Maryland N.G., 101; George C. Shaw, Fort Sheridan, Ill., 101; Private Krumbhaar, 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 96; Sergt. Jackson Morris, 1st D.C., 95; Corpl. W. Cadwallader, 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 85; Private Mead, 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 78; George Grenzer, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Ass'n, 73; Lieut. W. E. Bates, 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 71.

INTER-CLUB MATCH.

Open to teams of five men each, ten shots per man at 200 yards, any military rifle, three prizes. The scores follow:

	Total
MANHATTAN RIFLE & REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.	
W. G. Hudson.....	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5-45
George Cook.....	4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 3-44
Thomas Anderton.....	4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 1-43
W. H. French.....	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4-48
C. F. Armstrong.....	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5-43
Grand total.....	226

	Total
1ST REGIMENT, N.G.N.Y.	
Major A. Rowland.....	5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4-43
Lieut. Smith.....	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5-44
Corpl. Gabriel.....	4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5-43
Private Gensch.....	4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5-45
Lieut. Tewes.....	4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 5-46
Grand total.....	221

	Total
OHIO STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.	
Lieut. Benedict.....	4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5-45
Captain Semon.....	4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-42
Lieut. J. W. Smith.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-41
Lieut. W. H. Richard.....	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4-42
Sergeant Orr.....	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5-47
Grand total.....	217

4th Regiment Infantry, N.G.N.J., 215; 2d Infantry, Washington, 211; 3d Regiment, N.G.N.J., 210; 2d Regiment, N.G.N.J., 209; Italian Rifle Association of New York, 208; 2d team, Ohio State Rifle Association, 205; Liberi Tiratori Italiana, 202; 2d Infantry, Washington (second team), 201; Philadelphia Rifle Association, 200; 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 199; New Jersey State Rifle Association, 194; 2d Infantry, Washington (third team), 189.

HALL MATCH.

Squadded competition, 600 yards, 10 shots, any military rifle, 12 prizes. This match was won by Capt. A. E. Wells, of the 71st N.Y., who scored 48 out of 50 points against 56 competitors. The scores follow:

1, Capt. A. E. Wells, 71st N.Y., 48; 2, Lieut. W. A. Tewes, 1st Regt., N.G.N.J., 47; 3, Capt. J. C. Semon, Cleveland, Ohio, 47; 4, Lieut. W. B. Sheppard, 71st N.Y., 47; 5, Lieut. W. A. Richard, Bloomdale, Ohio, 45; 6, Wayne Fry, Bloomdale, Ohio, 45; 7, Capt. W. S. Price, Camden, N.J., 45.

8, Lieut. G. C. Shaw, 27th Inf., U.S.A., 45; 9, Harry Simon, Bloomdale, Ohio, 44; 10, Corpl. E. O. Wright, Baltimore, Md., 43; 11, Lieut. C. S. Benedict, Marietta, Ohio, 43; 12, Capt. W. B. Martin, 2d Regt., N.G.N.J., 43; 13, Major E. Claude Goddard, Philadelphia, Pa., 42; 14, A. O. Bradshaw, Ironton, Ohio, 42; 15, Capt. Fred Metz, Bloomdale, Ohio, 42; 16, Sergt. B. H. Benedict, Marietta, Ohio, 42; 17, Major Rowland, Newark, N.J., 42.

18, Corpl. I. L. Eastman, Ottawa, Ohio, 42; 19, Capt. J. E. Rittenhouse, Baltimore, Md., 41; 20, Sergt. C. F. Silvester, Princeton, N.J., 41; 21, Lieut. W. W. Cookson, Washington, D.C., 41; 22, Capt. C. B. Winder, Woodstock, Ohio, 41; 23, Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, New York City, 41; 24, Lieut. M. Magruder, Washington, D.C., 40; 25, Col. Sergt. J. W. Hessian, Philadelphia R.A., 40; 26, E. T. Miller, Columbus, Ohio, 40; 27, Capt. G. E. Cook, Oakdale, Md., 40; 28, Lieut. Ben South, Wilmington, Ohio, 40; 29, Lieut. J. W. Smith, Bloomdale, Ohio, 39; 30, Sergt. Major R. W. Evans, Orange, N.J., 39.

31, Sergt. L. A. Griffith, Baltimore, Md., 38; 32, Sergt. C. E. Orr, Newark, N.J., 38; 33, Sergt. C. E. Groome, Washington, D.C., 38; 34, Corpl. J. R. Plumley, Baltimore, Md., 38; 35, A. E. Clark, jr., 1st Inf., M.N.G., 38; 36, John Corrie, Manhattan, R. & A., 37; 37, Lieut. H. L. Smith, Newark, N.J., 37; 38, Lieut. W. D. Young, Baltimore, Md., 37; 39, Capt. W. Libbey, 2d Regt., N.G.N.J., 37; 40, Sergt. T. Rogers, Baltimore, Md., 37; 41, Pvt. R. L. Pile, Washington, D.C., 37; 42, Lieut. A. E. Ranney, New York City, 36; 43, Stuart W. Wise, 1st Corps Cadets, 35; 44, Sergt. L. E. Beach, Baltimore, Md., 35; 45, W. A. Renehan, 4th Maryland, 35.

46, Lieut. Alderman, Washington, D.C., 35; 47, Corpl. W. Bowie, jr., 5th Maryland, 34; 48, Lieut. J. H. Merrill, Philadelphia, Pa., 33; 49, Sergt. Given, 5th Maryland, 32; 50, Major S. J. Fort, Ellicott City, 32; 51, Lieut. G. G. Dennison, Washington, D.C., 32; 52, Lieut. F. W. Holt, Washington, D.C., 32; 53, Capt. W. B. Brown, Baltimore, Md., 26; 54, Major J. E. Bell, D.C., 20; 55, Pvt. E. J. Fink, Washington, D.C. (withdrew); 56, W. M. Leushner, N.Y. S.R.A. (withdrew).

INSPECTOR'S MATCH.

Open to all inspectors of small arms practice, and ex-inspectors, 600 and 800 yards, ten shots at each distance, any military rifle, four prizes.

This match was won by Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, of the 71st N.Y., with a score of ninety-five point out of a possible 100. The scores of all the competitors follow:

Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, N.Y.G.....	47	48	95
Lieut. A. E. Clark, jr., 1st Inf., M.N.G.....	41	49	90
C. B. Winder, O.S.R.A.....	47	43	90
Capt. W. B. Martin, 2d Inf., N.G.N.J.....	50	40	90
Ben South, O.S.R.A.....	45	44	89
J. C. Semon, O.S.R.A.....	45	42	87
Col. R. P. Carleton, Fernandia, Fla.....	39	45	84
C. S. Benedict, O.S.R.A.....	43	41	84
Capt. W. Bowie, jr., 5th Md.....	42	41	83
Capt. W. W. Cookson.....	43	40	83
W. H. Richard, O.S.R.A.....	44	39	83
Horace Bell, 2d, N.G.N.J.....	35	45	80
George C. Shaw, 27th Inf.....	42	38	80
Capt. H. E. Evans, 9th Regt., N.Y.....	43	35	78
Lieut. Dennison, Wash. N.G.....	40	37	77
Capt. W. C. Gannon, 4th Regt. N.G.N.J.....	35	29	64
Major J. C. Bell, D.C.....	46	13	59
Capt. Graff, 1st N.G.N.J.....	36	Withdrew	



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COMPANY TEAM MATCH (TYRO).

The Company Team Match (Tyro), shot on Sept. 7, was won by the bluejackets from the U.S.S. Hancock, with a total score of 136 out of a possible 150. Company I, 3d Pennsylvania, was second. This match was open to teams of three men, none of whom before this year had competed in matches at Sea Girl. The distance was 200 and 500 yards, five shots per man at each, service rifle, three prizes. The scores follow:

	A	B	C
U.S.S. Hancock Team.			
A, total, 200 yards; B, total, 500 yards; C, grand total.			
Cline.....	4 4 5 4 4	21 5 5 4 5 5	24 45
Warner.....	5 4 4 5 5	22 4 5 5 5 4	22 46
Lemdelan.....	5 4 5 4 4	22 5 4 5 5 4	23 45
Grand aggregate total.....	66	70	136

	A	B	C
Company I, 3d Regiment, N.G.P.			
Sergt. A. Krebs.....	5 5 5 4 5	24 5 4 5 5 4	23 47
Pvt. F. H. Anschutz.....	4 4 4 4 4	20 3 5 5 5 5	23 43
Pvt. L. R. Anschutz.....	4 4 5 4 4	21 5 4 5 4 4	22 43
Grand aggregate total.....	65	68	133

	A	B	C
Company E, 2d Infantry, Washington.			
Captain Curry.....	4 4 4 4 5	21 5 5 5 4 5	24 45
Sergeant Rowe.....	3 4 4 4 4	20 5 4 5 4 5	22 42
Private Berg.....	4 4 4 4 4	20 5 5 4 5 4	23 43
Grand aggregate total.....	61	69	130

Co. L, 2d Regiment, N.G.N.J. (1st team), 129; 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P. (1st team), 128; Co. H, 2d Regt., O.N.G., 127; Co. E, 2d Inf., Washington (2d team), 127; U.S.S. Hancock team, 125; Co. C, 4th Regt., N.G.N.J. (1st team), 125; Co. F, 5th Maryland, 123; Co. L, 2d Regt., N.G.N.J. (2d team), 123; Co. C, 4th Regt., N.G.N.J. (2d team), 119; 2d Troop, N.G.P., 118; 1st Troop, N.G.N.J., 116; Co. E, 1st Regt., N.G.P., 110; 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 109; Signal Corps, N.G.N.J. (2d team), 105; Co. C, 4th Regt., N.G.N.J. (3d team), 103; Signal and Tel. Corps (1st team), 100; Co. A, 3d Regt., N.G.P., 73.

REGIMENTAL SKIRMISH MATCH.

Teams of six men, two skirmish runs per man of twenty shots each, for a prize donated by the E. I. Dupont Company, value, \$250. The team from the U.S. Marine Corps won the match with 14 points to spare, the team from the 71st N.Y. being second. The Marines also won the contest last year. The scores follow:

	1st run	2d run	Total
1st Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps.			
Lieut. D. C. McDougal.....	62	84	146
Sergt. H. Baptist.....	80	79	159
Pvt. J. F. LeLoach.....	83	80	163
Pvt. J. Markey.....	77	76	153
Corpl. L. Burkhardt.....	81	82	163
Corpl. O. M. Schriver.....	81	68	149
Grand total.....	464	463	933

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71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

	1st run	2d run	Total
Lieutenant Sheppard	78	80	158
Capt. C. W. Corwin	77	81	158
Lieut. A. E. Ranney	73	85	158
Capt. A. E. Wells	74	82	156
Sergt. G. H. Doyle	74	80	154
Lieut. K. K. V. Casey	61	90	151
Grand total	447	472	919

U.S. Navy Team, S.S. Hancock.

	1st run	2d run	Total
N. Drustub	73	85	158
W. T. Warner	68	90	158
A. H. Dahlene	80	78	158
A. Hamilton	72	86	158
W. F. Verleger	75	83	158
W. A. Sprout	72	86	158
Grand total	436	449	885

15th Infantry, U.S.A.

	1st run	2d run	Total
Sergeant Sayer	70	83	153
Lieutenant Reese	55	94	149
Sergeant Dittmer	75	75	150
Lieutenant Green	80	75	155
Sergeant Brest	75	80	155
Lieutenant Baker	80	75	155
Grand total	435	432	867

Second Infantry, Washington, 847.

First Regiment, Marine Corps (2d team), 806; 2d Regiment, Infantry, N.G.N.Y., 806; 2d Regiment, Infantry, O. N.G., 755; 1st Regiment, Infantry, N.G.N.J., 752; 5th Regiment, Infantry, Maryland N.G., 747; 2d Regiment, Infantry, Wash. N.G., 743; 2d Regiment, Infantry, D.C.N.G., 737; 1st Regiment, Infantry, D.C.N.G., 712; 3d Regiment, Infantry, N.G.N.J., 536; 4th Regiment, Infantry, N.G.N.J., 529; 5th Regiment, Infantry, N.G.N.J., 483; 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G.P., 411.

IDEAL COMPANY TEAM TROPHY.

Teams of five men, ten shots per man, at 500 and 600 yards, three prizes, any military rifle. This match was won by Co. F, of the 5th Regiment of Maryland by five points after a close contest with Co. C, 4th New Jersey, which won second place. The scores of the prize winners are as follows:

Company F, 5th Maryland.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Grand Total
Corpl. J. R. Plumley	41	43	84
Capt. W. Bowie, Jr.	40	43	83
Corpl. E. O. Wright	36	37	73
Sergt. L. A. Griffith	37	33	70
Sergt. J. E. Givan	37	42	79
Grand total	191	198	389

Company C, 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Grand Total
Captain Dabb	45	40	85
Pvt. H. Minervini	40	34	74
Sergeant Reimers	37	33	70
Private Lidell	41	32	73
Sergeant Baker	45	37	82
Grand total	208	176	384

Company L, 2d Regiment, N.G.N.J.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Grand Total
Capt. W. B. Libbey	35	36	71
Sergt. M. S. Farr	40	33	73
Sergt. C. F. Silvester	37	24	61
Sergt. J. R. Williams	34	38	72
Pvt. C. S. Hudson	46	39	85
Grand total	192	170	362

COLUMBIA TROPHY MATCH.

Teams of six men, New Jersey National Guard, ten shots per man, at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, and one skirmish run of 20 shots, three prizes.

The 2d Regiment team won the match with fine work in the skirmish. The teams finished in this order:

	200 yds.	600 yds.	1,000 yds.	Skirmish	Totals
2d N. J.	244	245	173	409	1,071
1st N. J.	258	245	190	346	1,039
5th N. J.	252	245	158	247	902
3d N. J.	246	241	119	266	872
4th N. J.	256	241	128	246	871

VARIOUS MATCHES.

The winners in the other matches were as follows: Latin and Rand Tyro Match, for cash prizes aggregating \$100, given by the Latin and Rand Powder Company, 800 yards, seven shots. Won by Wayne Fry, of Ohio; score, 35 out of a possible 35. The other prize winners were: Sergt. C. F. Silvester, 2d N.J., 35; Lieutenant Baker, U.S.A., 35; Sergt. C. C. Orr, O.S.R.A., 34; Lieut. A. E. Clark, M.N.G., 34; Lieutenant Norton, U.S.A., 33; W. A. Sprout, U.S.N., 33; B. H. Benedict, O.S.R.A., 33; A. O. Bradshaw, O.S.R.A., 32. There were 59 entries.

Cadet Team Match, 200, 300 and 500 yards, teams of five, seven shots per man. Princeton University, only entry; score, 425 points.

New Jersey State Rifle Association Trophy, 500 and 600 yards. Won by Capt. A. E. Wells, 71st New York, 50; possible, 50.

Seabury, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Won by Lieut. W. A. Tewes, 1st New Jersey, 100. Possible, 105.

Spencer, 800 yards. Won by Capt. W. B. Martin, 1st New Jersey, 35. Possible, 35.

Reading, 500 and 600 yards. Won by Lieut. H. L. Smith, 1st New Jersey, 147. Possible, 150.

Hayes, 500 and 600 yards. Won by Capt. W. B. Martin, 1st New Jersey, 50; possible, 50.

Gen. E. P. Meany Match, 500 and 600 yards. Won by Capt. W. G. Hudson, 9th New York, 69; possible, 70.

Members New Jersey, S.R.A., 200, 300 and 500 yards. Won by Lieut. W. A. Tewes, 1st New Jersey, 70; possible, 75.

REVOLVER MATCHES.

Members N.R.A., 500 and 600 yards. Won by Sergt. C. E. Groome, District of Columbia, 48; possible, 50.

All Comers, 200 and 300 yards. Won by D. M. McIntyre, 48; possible, 50.

Consolation. Won by H. E. Simon, Ohio, 49; possible, 50.

Schuetzen Match. Won by Capt. W. G. Hudson, 9th New York, 216.

Kaiser Rapid Fire Trophy. Won by Landerseek, 117.

The eighty per cent. Souvenir Match was won by Lieutenant Baker, U.S.A., with a total of 954. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Squadron A, New York, was second, with a total of 253, and C. E. Clark was third with a total of 240.

The Souvenir ninety per cent. Match was won by Lieutenant Baker with a total of 842; Captain Malcolm was second with 807, and Private Branche third with 757.

Any Revolver. Won by Anderton, 142; Sayre, 141; Keller, 118.

Disappearing Revolver Target, five prizes. Won by Lieut. J. E. Stejda, U.S.A., 70; Corporal Putnam, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., 68; R. A. Sayre, Squadron A, 66; and M. H. Smith, Squadron A, 63.

All Comers Rapid Revolver Match, five prizes. Won by Sayre, Squadron A, 123; Smith, 117; Anderton, 7th N. Y., 115; Putnam, Squadron A, 113.

Jones Rapid Fire. Won by Anderton, 65; Sayre, 61; Putnam, 50.

Novice Military Revolver. Won by Putnam, 139.

BORN.

COOK.—At New Castle, Del., Sept. 1, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. Seth W. Cook, 10th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Marie.

DENTLER.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on Sept. 6, 1905, to the wife of Capt. C. E. Dentler, 11th U.S. Inf., a son.

MCANDREWS.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 24, 1905, to the wife of 1st Lieut. J. R. McAndrews, 1st U.S. Cav., a son.

RICHARDSON.—At Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 1, 1905, a son, Baurly Bradford Richardson, to the wife of P.A. Surg. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N.

TOBIN.—At Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Post Coms. Sergt. W. J. Tobin, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BENTON-GLOVER.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 5, 1905, P.A. Surg. Frederick L. Benton, U.S.N., and Mrs. E. E. Glover.

CAMDEN-WOOD.—At Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 7, 1905, Lieut. B. H. Camden, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Miss Sadie Ella Wood.

HINKLE-HARBISON.—At San Diego, Cal., Aug. 3, 1905, Mr. Edward C. Hinkle, brother of Mrs. C. J. Decker, wife of Dr. Decker, U.S.N., to Miss Edith Harbison.

JORDAN-BURRUS.—At Norfolk, Va., Sept. 3, 1905, Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Adelita Chertel Burrus.

POE-SWINBURNE.—At Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham, England, Sept. 7, Mrs. Sophie C. Poe and Capt. William T. Swinburne, U.S.N. No cards.

WALKER-SISE.—At Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 2, 1905, Dr. Wallis Dunlap Walker, son of Capt. Asa Walker, U.S.N., to Miss Lucy U. Sise.

DIED.

BRYAN.—On the morning of Sept. 2, at Pensacola, Fla., Girard Boone Bryan, son of 1st Asst. Engr. John L. and Ada L. Bryan, U.S.R.C.S., age six months, thirteen days.

CALHOUN.—At Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1905, Louise M. Calhoun, mother of the wife of Capt. Geo. C. Reid, U.S. Marine Corps.

COOK.—July 27, 1905, Harvey Norman Cook, jr., infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Norman E. Cook, Philippine Scouts. Interment in Military Cemetery, Manila.

EDGERTON.—At Wakefield, Va., Sept. 3, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Edgerton, mother of Mrs. Walter D. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, 14th U.S. Cav.

GRAHAM.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 13, 1905, Brevet Brig. Gen. Lawrence Pike Graham, colonel, U.S.A., retired, in the 91st year of his age.

LAWS.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 13, 1905, Dr. James Laws, who resigned as a surgeon in the Navy March 24, 1886.

SULLIVAN.—Lost overboard from the Manchuria, near Honolulu, Hawaii, July 13, 1905, Mr. Walter Sullivan, brother of Mrs. John L. Clem.

TODD.—At Crozet, Va., Aug. 30, 1905, Harry Innes Todd, eldest son of Rear Admiral C. C. Todd, U.S.N., retired.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. J. R.—It should take a letter or package about one month to go from San Francisco to Manila, P.I. From Manila communication with some stations takes considerable time. Paragua is an island province, several hundred miles from Manila and not easy to communicate with. It is better to address mail and packages to officers and men of the Army to Manila, P.I., and from there they are forwarded to the station of the party intended for.

W. L. C.—The length of the barrels of revolvers in the National Match at Sea Girt, N.J., were measured from the muzzle to the front part of the cylinder and were limited to six inches. Write to Lieut. A. S. Jones, Passaic, N.J., for a copy of the official program of the tournament. The full conditions of the revolver matches are given, including time allowed for firing, etc.

I.F.S. asks: A man who emigrated from Germany to the United States at the age of sixteen holds citizen papers of the United States; also honorable discharges from the U.S. Army and Navy. Is he permitted to return to Germany on a short visit without being subject to the military law of Germany, and to what protection is he entitled in this case from the U.S. Government? Is it advisable to be provided with a passport? Answer: Germany does not recognize the right of any of her subjects to evade service in her army by becoming naturalized citizens of any other country. A German who became a naturalized American citizen and returned to Germany would be liable to be held for military service if within the age limit and physically fit.

W. K. asks: Am I entitled to a campaign badge? I

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enlisted Jan. 22, 1902, and was discharged Dec. 28, 1904. I served in two expeditions on the Island of Mindanao. Answer: No. You were not in the Service when the order was issued.

O. C.—It has not been determined yet, what regiment will relieve the 3d Infantry in Alaska. The 14th Infantry reached the United States April 24, 1905. It is not known when they will go to the Philippine Islands again; probably in about three years.

W. P. asks: How many eligibles there are for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Answer: The Quartermaster's Department declines to give this information.

G. S.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

W. T. P.—The information you desire will not be made public by the War Department.

O. B. asks: To whom it will be necessary to apply in order to take the civil service examination as clerk for the Q.M., or Subistence, or Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A. Answer: Apply to Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., and you will be given full information.

J. C. F. asks: When will the 25th Infantry go back to the Islands? and are not regiments going back in turns? How long will this battalion remain at Fort Reno, O.T.? Answer: There is no present intention of sending the 25th Infantry to the Philippines. The policy of the War Department is not to send to the Philippine Islands any Negro regiment. It is not known at present how long the above-mentioned battalion will remain at Fort Reno.

F. H. asks: How many eligibles are there on the list for ordnance sergeants? Also how many vacancies are there for ordnance sergeants, if any? Answer: The Ordnance Department declines to give this information.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 11, 1905.

Lieut. A. B. Hatfield, 18th Inf., while playing polo Monday suffered quite a painful accident. His pony fell upon him, but he escaped with a sprained ankle.

Mrs. Oren B. Meyer and children have arrived in Seattle, Wash., from Manila, and will arrive in Leavenworth in a few days, to be the guests of Mrs. Meyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thomas. Captain Meyer, who is with his regiment, the 14th Cavalry in Jolo, P.I., will join them in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dougherty announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lillian, to Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, Art. Corps. The wedding will take place sometime during the month of November.

Chaplain Axton called a meeting in Union Hall Thursday evening, for the enlisted men, an informal program of songs, "stunts," gramophone selections, and stereoscopic views, was enjoyed by all; considerable time was spent after the entertainment in discussing plans for different forms of indoor entertainments for the autumn and winter. Chaplain Axton has made arrangements to have five lyceum entertainments given in the gymnasium during the winter, for the entertainment of the enlisted men.

The Jenkins Sons of Kansas City, Mo., defeated the 9th Cavalry Squadron baseball team in Kansas City on Sunday, by a score of 12 to 11. The Engineers baseball team defeated the Signal Corps team by a score of 13 to 11 on Sunday morning, on the West End parade ground.

Lieut. E. A. Buchanan, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Lieut. Casper W. Cole. Capt. F. D. Evans, 18th Inf., has returned from a two months' visit in the east. He will leave here in October for Washington, where he will attend the War College. Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham were guests in Kansas City Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Payne have arrived at the garrison. Captain Payne will be a member of the Staff College this year. Miss Helen Ecker, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Normoyle, for several months, is at present visiting friends in Helena, Mont., but will return some time in October. Capt. Willis Uline, 15th Cav., who has been here for the past week from Monterey, Cal., left Wednesday for a short stay in Chicago.

Major R. W. McClaughray, of the Federal prison, who has been confined to his home the last few days on account of illness, is out again.

Mrs. Craig and son, who are visiting friends in Weston, will leave for New York, this week. Mrs. Craig was stationed here with her husband, the late Colonel Craig, during the Spanish-American War, when the 32d Volunteers, of which he was the colonel, were mobilized and sent to the Philippines. Capt. Malin Craig, who was an aide of Gen. J. Franklin Bell last year, is a son of Col. and Mrs. Craig.

A six weeks' bridge tournament has just ended. The most successful players were Mrs. Lawton, whose score was the highest, Mrs. Lewis second, and Mrs. Butts third.

A tally-ho party, which was enjoyed by several young society ladies from the city Saturday evening, was given by Lieutenants Patterson, Musgrave, Holmes and Olson. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange will leave this week for Fort Logan H. Roots to visit their daughter, Mrs. Corey. Lieut. Milo C. Corey was a student here in 1903.

James Erwin, son of Major and Mrs. J. B. Erwin, left Tuesday for St. Mary's, Kas., where he will attend school the ensuing year.

The signal company received wireless telegraph instruments Friday, and the local station will be established in a few days.

The polo tournament which was to have taken place Saturday and Sunday, between the post, Kansas City and

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Regulars, with service of from two to seven enlistments and participation in active field campaigns. They are noted for their good behavior on all occasions, and have a proud military record. These colored soldiers are fine horsemen; their mounts are nearly all Kentucky thoroughbreds, brought to Fort Leavenworth, when young animals three years ago, for remounting the 4th Cavalry on returning from the Philippines. The mounts are well fed, well groomed and spirited. The 9th Cavalry Squadron, commanded by Major J. B. Erwin, who will also be in command in Atchison, created a most favorable impression and came in for many compliments in the Presidential inaugural parade in Washington. It is often said a colored man is a natural born Cavalryman, and Atchison people will see them at their best in the corn carnival parade."

Major J. B. Erwin, commander of the squadron, is a native of Georgia, and a graduate of West Point of the class of 1880. He is also a graduate of the old Infantry and Cavalry School of Fort Leavenworth, class of 1883.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1905.

The 23d Infantry have, after getting here, made the post quite attractive and gay, although orders have sent each battalion on detached duty in succession; the 1st to Sea Girt, the 2d to Syracuse, and the 3d to Ogdensburg. The details have been of short duration and were quite enjoyable.

The regular bi-monthly hops have been given, and Mrs. Allaire has given two delightful luncheons. Mrs. Reade, wife of the commanding officer, has given a number of entertainments, and Mrs. Hines and Mrs. Benham bridge parties.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley, Miss Elizabeth Kent, Miss Eaton and Miss Duncan have been guests in the post during August. Colonel Reade, who has been on leave, is expected to return in October, also Major Trullitt. Lieutenant Colonel Hodges has been in command temporarily. He expects to go to Fort Ontario in command of the 3d Battalion as soon as the post is ready for occupancy.

The ladies of the 23d have organized a section in the Army Relief Society. President, Mrs. Philip Reade, with Mrs. T. F. Schley as secretary and treasurer. They expect to give a benefit dance and tea next week.

The enlisted men find very little outside amusement in Sacket Harbor.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 11, 1905.

The first hop for several weeks was given at the post Friday evening, Sept. 8. The long absence of the officers at the camp in Strawberry Valley has made affairs rather quiet at the post, and the hop was enjoyed even more than ordinarily. Many of the younger society people of the town went up for the dancing, and although the affair was more informal than usual, there were several small suppers at the homes of the garrison people, following the dance. Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, Mrs. George Jamerson, Mrs. S. D. Sturgis and Mrs. A. T. Easton received the guests. Mrs. A. T. Easton entertained at a luncheon Sept. 6, in compliment to Mrs. W. W. Dixon, of Butte, who is visiting Mrs. S. D. Sturgis. Autumn flowers were used in decoration. Among those to meet Mrs. Dixon were Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, Mrs. S. D. Sturgis and Miss Margaret Marks, of Butte.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, 29th Inf., has been assigned to go into encampment with the N.G.I. at Mantle, and it is likely that a number of the officers and ladies of the garrison will go down some time during the encampment time to visit Captain Ely. Lieut. George R. Greene leaves Fort Douglas to go to his new post in Massachusetts during the present month.

Mrs. George H. Jamerson gave a luncheon in compliment to Mrs. Frank Morrow just before she left the post for the Presidio, at which a number of her friends from the garrison were entertained.

Capt. Samuel V. Ham is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Rowlands until he leaves to go to his new post at Fort Niagara. Mrs. Ham will join him on the way. Miss Margaret Marks, of Butte, is a guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. A. T. Easton. Mrs. E. E. Haskell will leave some time during the month to join Lieutenant Haskell at Fort MacIntosh, Tex. Mrs. A. B. Sloan also leaves about the middle of the month for Fort Duchesne, where Lieutenant Sloan is already stationed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alpha T. Easton entertained a party of young people at cards Thursday evening, Sept. 7, in compliment to their guest, Miss Margaret Marks. Bridge and fan-tan were played. The same afternoon Mrs. A.

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B. Sloan entertained the women of the post at a bridge tea. Mrs. Sloan was assisted by Mrs. Sidney D. Rowlands, and her guests filled five tables. At the close of the games prizes were awarded to Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. John N. Straat.

Mrs. W. W. Dixon, of Montana, is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis. Miss Katherine Judge has come in from the Judge country place, and is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward for a short time. Mrs. Frank Morrow and her little daughter, Frances, have gone to San Francisco, where they will be met by Captain Morrow and where hereafter they will make their home. Mrs. Daniel LeMay and her two boys have returned from a visit of some time with the H. D. Styer family in Logan. Dr. LeMay went up to bring them home and enjoyed a week's fishing with Captain Styer on the Bear river.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 8, 1905.

Tuesday morning Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, commander of the Division of the Pacific, arrived at Vancouver Barracks and was received with due honors. Mrs. Sumner, who accompanied the general, was entertained at luncheon that day by Mrs. Henry C. Cabell, and late that afternoon Gen. and Mrs. Constant Williams gave a large reception in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Sumner.

Among the arrivals this week at the garrison is Mrs. Wood, wife of Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood, Military Secretary of the Department of the Columbia, and formerly military attaché at Tokio, Japan. Mrs. Leslie R. Groves, with her three sons and her sister, Miss Griffith, arrived from New York on Tuesday evening. They are now the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Cabell. Chaplain Groves is expected to return to the 14th Infantry, as the treatment he has received at Fort Bayard, N.M., has been of great benefit to his health.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge returned to their home in San Francisco on Tuesday. They were the guest of Mrs. A. B. Johnson during their stay at the post. Mrs. Jere B. Clayton left Monday for Fort Leavenworth to join her husband, Captain Clayton, of the Med. Dept., having spent the last five weeks with her mother, Mrs. F. E. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Green and their daughter, Florence, left Wednesday for their home at Swarthmore, Pa. They have been the guests for the past month of Mrs. Green's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William D. Wolverton.

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GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., August 26, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P.M., Monday, September 18, 1905, for constructing an addition to the electric lighting system at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va. Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained on application to the office of the Quartermaster General, U.S.A., this city. U.S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Constructing Addition to Electric Lighting System," and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

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- The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
- The Northern Division—Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
 - The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., ordered to command.
 - The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
 - The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
- The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
 - The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
- The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- The Philippine Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
 - The Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., in temporary command.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, sailed from Manila Aug. 15, to take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Omaha, Neb.; E, Fort Wood, N.Y.; F, I, L, in Philippines; K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F and H, Benicia Barracks, Cal. Co. F will leave for Manila Oct. 5 and relieve Co. E, which will take station at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 15, 1906.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. The 3d Cavalry, except Troop B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 30, 1905.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., Aug. 31; I, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; K and M, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; L, Sequoia National Park, Cal. The 3d Battalion will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L

and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The 3d Squadron sailed from Manila Aug. 15, to station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I, K, L, M, at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will leave Manila for the United States Oct. 15, 1905.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

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2d. Ft. Sill, Okla.	18th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
5th. Manila, P.I.	21st. Ft. Sill, Okla.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
8th. Ft. Sill, Okla.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
9th. Presidio, San Francisco.	25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	26th. Manila, P.I.
11th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	28th. Manila, P.I.
13th. Ft. Sill, Okla.	29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th. Ft. Sill, Okla.	30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
15th. Ft. Sill, Okla.	
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	

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3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	68th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
28th. Fort Rosecrans, Cal.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	92d. Fort Flagler, Wash.
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33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
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46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	107th. Ft. Greble, Me.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass.	120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	123d. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	124th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	125th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, commanding. Address Fort Rodman, Mass., until about Oct. 1.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Fort Totten, N.Y.

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Dec. 31, 1905.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

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- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
- 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C, D, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Nov. 15, 1905.
- 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Jan. 31, 1906.
- 9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manila, P.I. Co. B will be relieved in China in November, 1905, and proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa. for station.
- 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I and K, Portland, Ore.; L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
- 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.
- 13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies G, H, K and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal. The regiment will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Sept. 30, 1905.
- 14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.
- 16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 17th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.
- 21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1905.
- 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; I, Fort Ontario, N.Y.; Cos. H, K, L and M will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station when quarters at that place are ready.
- 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
- 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.
- 26th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; A, C and D, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; B and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.
- 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
- 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.
- 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

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MILES AND THE INVENTOR.

"General Nelson A. Miles," said an inventor, "used to be continually besieged by cranks with pneumatic rapid-firing guns, subterranean rifles, dirigible war balloons and such like martial inventions. The general would weed these cranks out with admirable speed."

"I sat in his office with him one day when a servant brought in a card."

"Oh, send him in," said General Miles. "His business won't take more than a minute or two."

"So in came a wild-eyed, long-haired man, twisting his soft hat nervously in both hands."

"General," he said, "I have here"—and he took out a small parcel—a bullet-proof army coat. If the Government would adopt this—

"Put it on," Put it on," said General Miles, and he rang the bell. The servant appeared as the inventor was getting into the coat.

"Jones," said the General, "tell the captain of the guard to order one of his men to load his rifle with ball and cartridge and—"

"Excuse me, General, I forgot something," interrupted the inventor, and with a hunted look he disappeared.—*The Independent.*

This story is a good one, but it is the application to General Miles of an experience the inventor of a bullet proof coat had with President Lincoln during the Civil War.

UNCLE SAM'S SAMOAN SOLDIERS.

The process by which the United States Government is making soldiers out of the natives of Samoa is described by Mr. Herbert N. Stafford in Harper's Weekly. As Great Britain has sent her drillmasters throughout her possessions, recruited large bodies of native troops, taught them all the details of modern soldiering, equipped them with arms of the latest model, and gradually beaten them into shape as effective fighting material, so the United States is now engaged in a similar task in Samoa, it is stated. On the island of Tutuila a company of native soldiers has been recruited, equipped and drilled, and is already considered a successful experiment in military adaptation.

Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, who commands the Second Cruiser Squadron of the British navy, with which he is to visit the United States in November, as has been noted, is described by Fritz Morris, in Town and Country, as not only a great social factor at home, but one of the sound and solid men of the navy. He is an Austrian by birth, but is a naturalized Englishman, and has been a sailor since 1868, when he became a naval cadet. He has worked his way through every grade up to the rank of admiral, prior to his appointment to which office he was Chief Intelligence Officer at the Admiralty Office. He is a very clever inventor, and

has made several important discoveries in connection with ships and guns. He married one of the Coburg princesses, and is, therefore, a brother-in-law and cousin of the Czar and Czarina. King Edward is his uncle by marriage. Prince Louis's flagship, the Drake, differs from any other warship afloat, in the fact that she has the largest, and a specially constructed ballroom, easily capable of accommodating 600 dancers at one time. For the construction of this immense dancing room the cruiser's after bridge, and her small quick-firing guns have been removed, all obstructions have been cleared off of the upper deck, and the ballroom rests upon the boat deck. This is a skeleton deck above the upper deck, which extends more or less continuously between the masts.

The following list of patents is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson and Fisher, Attorneys at Law, Washington, D.C. Granted Aug. 29: Submarine boat, Raymond d'Equelley; sight for firearms, James Windridge; ejector mechanism for breech loading firearms, Edward S. Watson; system for gun control, John L. Hall; pivotal cartridge carrier for bottom loading guns, Thomas C. Johnson; ordnance sight, Josef Kurig; magazine and repeating rifle, Robert C. Stevenson. Granted Sept. 5: Means for adapting the Krag and other bolt guns for small ammunition, Thomas G. Bennett and Frank F. Burton; side pull firing gear for guns, Sigard A. S. Hammar; firing mechanism for ordnance, William H. Bevans; rapid-fire ordnance, John W. Dearborn; process for the extermination of vermin on board ship, Wilhelm Leybold.

Is the military bullet too small? Japan uses a German-silver or steel-jacketed bullet of less than .25 caliber. It is long, built for speed, wide range, and flat trajectory. Our Army uses a bullet slightly larger. They are called "humane," because the wounds they make are small, almost always antiseptic, and heal quickly. But they have not the stopping power of the larger balls, and many experts believe that they tend to prolong wars, by lowering the death-rate and permitting men to engage again in fighting soon after being wounded. Is a long war preferable to a short, bloody one? Has the reappearance of bayonet-stabbing, due to the reduced killing power of the bullet, made war more humane? And finally, can war ever be humane?—"With the Procession," Everybody's Magazine.

The officer responsible for the compilation of the list of registered telegraphic addresses for British army officers is evidently blessed with a sense of humor, judging by the aptness of some of his selections. What could be more appropriate for a clergyman of the established church, the chaplain general, than "Meekness," or "Brickbat" for the Director of Barrack Construction, and "Trottable" for the Inspector of Cavalry? "Clothescraft" denotes the Chief Inspector of the Royal Army

White Rock
Purest of All Mineral Waters.

Quaffed with equal delight in the quiet communion of the home or in the fellowship of the bon-vivant. Its charm lies not in the occasion, but in its remarkable purity and health-giving virtues.

Clothing Department. Each of the Guards regiments has a code word, that for the Coldstreamers being "Coldblast" and for the Irish Guards "Patness," the "Pat" presumably to denote the Hibernian origin.

The October Century, which will be issued on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle of the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard, will contain the first detailed and authoritative account of the recovery of the body of John Paul Jones, written by Gen. Horace Porter. While Ambassador to France, General Porter, on his own initiative and at his own expense, began a personal search for John Paul Jones's body, in June, 1899. The details of this search, its final success, the rigorous verification of identity, are all covered in General Porter's story, which is to be fully illustrated from photographs.

Apropos of the demand of the Hungarian patriots, that the words of command in the army should be given in the Magyar language, a continental paper points out the babel which would ensue if this concession were granted and extended to other nationalities under the Hapsburg crown. At the daily roll call would be heard the following equivalents for the word present: The Slav: *Dader!* The Magyar: *Jelen!* The Czech: *Zde!* The Croat: *Tukay!*

The Servian: *Ordje!* The Italian: *Qui!* The Roumanian: *Aici!* The Galician Jew: *Jach bin doi!*

The typewriter played a conspicuous part in the Peace Conference at Portsmouth. Six Remington typewriters with Russian, French and English keyboards were in constant use by the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries and the final draft of the treaty for engrossing was prepared on these machines. This recalls the fact that the articles of peace between Spain and the United States and between the British and the Boers were also written on the Remington.

The tallest man in the British army, Reynold's Newspaper says, is William Finlay, late of the Life Guards, who was recently admitted to the Hackney Infirmary, suffering from consumption. A special bed had to be made up for his accommodation, as his height is six feet nine and one-half inches. For twelve years he has held the distinction of being the tallest man in the army.

Colonel (to recruit, just enlisted, waiting outside orderly room)—"Look here, my lad, don't you know that a soldier always salutes an officer?" Recruit—"I've said 'good mornin' to 'ee once already!"—Punch.

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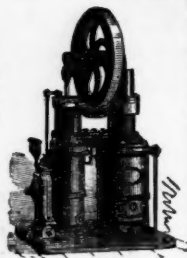
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